

JANUARY

Jacksonville Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY J. E. TURNLEY.

LAWYERS.

ELLIS & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors in Chancery.

Having associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, in all cases, in the County of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb.

M. J. & C. E. TURNLEY,
Attorneys at Law
Solicitors in Chancery
General Collecting Agents.

Will practice Law in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, Cleburne, Cherokee, Blaine, St. Clair and DeKalb, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Division of Alabama.

JOE H. FRANCIS,
Attorney at Law
—AND—
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
Gadsden, Alabama.

Will practice in Barne and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the filing of petitions in Bankruptcy. Will prosecute claims against the Government for Bounty, Back pay, &c.

JOHN W. INZER and **LEROY E. BOX,**
Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors in Chancery,
ASHEVILLE, Ala.

Will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, Cherokee & Marshall; also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given.

JOHN FORSTER, **WM. H. FORNEY,**
FOSTER & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Chis, DeKalb, and the Supreme Court of the State. Dec. 23d, 1865.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

NOTARY PUBLIC, with the Jurisdiction of a Magistrate throughout the County.

NEW HOTEL
IN JACKSONVILLE.
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a HOTEL in the large and commodious Brick Building on the north-east corner of the public square, which was built and fitted up expressly for that purpose. His table will be furnished with the best that the market affords and no expense or effort spared for the comfort and convenience of his patrons.

Permanent boarders will be taken at fifteen dollars per month, and transient customers at corresponding reasonable rates.
S. D. McCLELEN,
Jan. 4, 1868.

NEW JEWELRY.
NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY received every month direct from the manufacturers, for sale at the
Fashionable Jewelry Store of
JOS. E. YEAT,
ROME, GEO.
Sept. 19, '68.

BOWEN & HOOPER,
Wholesale and Retail
GROGERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Western Produce.
Water Street,
SELMA, Ala.

Are now opening a full and complete assortment of Groceries and Western Produce, which they offer in Packages or at Retail at the lowest market prices.

Consignment of Cotton, Flour and other Produce, for storage, sale or shipment, respectfully solicited, and faithfully and promptly attended to.

Thankful for former favors, they will be happy to again meet their old friends and ask a fair share of patronage from the public generally.
BOWEN & HOOPER.
Oct. 24, 1868—ly.

LYMAN & ROTHROCK,
BOOKSELLERS
AND
STATIONERS,
DEALERS IN
MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Broad Street, SELMA, Alabama.
W. P. LYMAN. WM. ROTHROCK
Oct. 10, 1868—Gm.

A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debit, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Physical and Mental Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, blisters, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, by mail, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4,560.

J. D. HAMMOND CAPT. J. W. WHISENANT.

LATEST NEWS!
New Wholesale & Retail
GROCERY STORE!

opened at the Stevenson Corner, S. W. Corner Public Square by **HAMMOND & WHISENANT.**

Consisting in part of the following articles:
Sugar, Coffee, Tea,
Rice, Soda,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Vinegar,
Blacking, Candles,
Starch, Kerosene oil, Salt,
Cheese, Soap, usul,
Segars, Table Salt, Tobacco,
Mackerel, Mustard,
CANNED PEACHES, FINE APPLES,
CORN PEAS, &c.

Also a large supply of Tennessee & Bourbon WHISKIES, Peach, Cogniac & French BRANDIES. Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Ginger WINES. Rum, Gin, Porter, & Ale, and all the most popular Foreign and Domestic Bitters. Oysters, Sardines & Crackers.

Also a large supply of
BAGGING AND ROPE.

We would respectfully solicit a liberal patronage. Our stock has been bought by one of the best purchasers, in New York, and paid for—hence we feel assured we can sell for the cash, as cheap, as the cheapest. Our motto is quick sales and short profits. No trouble to show Good. Come and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

We will buy Cotton, Wheat or Fruit—also ship cotton to any port designated. Small favors thankfully received.
Sept. 19, 1868.

News Agency.
MRS. M. E. ROWLAND, having established a NEWS AGENCY in Jacksonville, her Millinery Store is prepared to furnish, at the cheapest rates, a great variety of the Latest and most popular Magazines, Periodicals and Newspapers; also Music, School and Miscellaneous Books, & an assortment of Stationery.

Call and examine our stock, and make purchases to suit your fancy. May 20.

CROSWELL & CO
General Commission Merchants,
At the Steam, Home & Indian Hotel
Road Warehouse,
SELMA, ALA.

R. A. PETTIBONE & CO.,
Receiving and Forwarding
MERCHANDISE,
SELMA, ALA.

HAVING removed from the old stand near the S. R. & D. Railroad depot to the house formerly occupied by LYLES & MURPHY, at the head of the City Wharf, are prepared with equal facilities to RECEIVE and FORWARD all freights consigned to them with dispatch.

R. A. Pettibone & Co. are not Steamboat Agents, and their patrons may rely upon having their interests looked after in freights and charges.

The very liberal patronage heretofore extended by the friends of this House is respectfully solicited.

R. A. PETTIBONE & CO.
Mr. W. R. WARREN, of the old firm of Rogers, Bates & Warren is with this House.
May 23, 1868—4t.

J. C. Francis, Jr.
ALABAMA.
Baskerville, Sherman & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
AND
Commission Merchants.
260 Canal Street,
New York.

GEO. W. MATTISON,

COTTON FACTOR,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchant.

OFFICE—Over Harrell, Boyd & Co's,
Water St. SELMA, Ala.
Special attention given to
Sale of Cotton.

Will advance BAGGING and ROPE on accommodating terms to patrons. All orders for the purchase of Groceries and other articles will be promptly filled when accompanied with the cash, or produce in hand.
Oct. 9, 1868—3m.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBIOTYPES, &c.
E. GOODE, Artist.
(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)
Rooms first door north of E. L. Woodward's Store.
June 14, 1866

NEW
DRUG STORE
DR. J. C. FRANCIS

Has just received, at his old stand on the North-west corner of the public square, a full and complete assortment of pure, fresh and genuine

DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes.

Perfumes, Soaps, Fancy and Toilet Articles,
All of the most popular PATENT MEDICINES, and every thing usually kept in a well assorted

DRUG STORE.
He also keeps constantly on hand a variety of
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars & Snuff.
SODA, YEAST POWDERS, CONCENTRATED LYE, POTASH, &c. &c.
FANCY STATIONERY, Pens, Pencils, &c.
All of which will be sold low for cash.
Jacksonville, Ala., Nov. 14, 1868.

TAILORING
BUSINESS.

M. A. TURNER, having determined to locate at this place, most respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that he has opened a shop in this place for the purpose of doing a general Tailoring Business; and if strict attention to business, good work and head-fits will secure him patronage, he will obtain it, and always be found ready to cut and make work in the latest and most fashionable styles. Particular attention paid to repairing. For recommendation he refers to his work. His shop is on the west side of Main street south of the square.

M. A. TURNER.
Jacksonville, Nov. 7, 1868.

J. G. BELL & BRO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
WATER STREET,
SELMA, ALA.

Special attention given to the Sale & Shipment of Cotton. Consignments respectfully solicited.
Sept. 8, 1866.

JACKSONVILLE
HOTEL.

THE undersigned has leased the above HOTEL for a term of years, and is having the same thoroughly repaired and fitted up for the convenience and accommodation of the TRAVELING PUBLIC. The table will be furnished at all times with the very best of the country and market affords, and the Rooms furnished with good beds, neat and clean—the servants polite and accommodating.

A good and comfortable hack will be kept for the purpose of carrying passengers to and from the depot.

No expense or labor will be spared to make this in every sense a FIRST CLASS HOTEL. Our charges will be as moderate as can be for such a class house.

Give us a call and try us.
W. B. WYNN.
Sept. 19, 1868.

J. E. TURNLEY & CO.
Have on hand
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
BAGGING & ROPE,
Which they propose to furnish to Planters at reasonable rates for cash or in advance.

They would also be pleased to receive Cotton on consignment, for sale here, or for shipment and sale elsewhere.

Give them a trial and they will make it your interest to give them your patronage.
Jacksonville, Aug. 8, 1868.

J. R. ROBERTSON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, &c.
SELMA, ALA.
237 Prompt attention paid to orders,
Selma, Oct. 10, 1868—ly.

AYER & HILLS,

DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
AND
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS,
ROME, Ga.

Agents for
BUCKEYE & WOODS'
MOWERS and REAPERS,
PITTS, SWEEPSTAKES & KENTUCKY
Threshers and Cleaners,
RAILWAY & LEVER HORSE POWERS,
Grain Drills, Horse Rakes
and Riding Plows.
Victor Case Mills & Eaportors,
Corn Shellers, Feed
Cutters, &c. &c.

Orders filled promptly for any Machine in use, at Factory Prices, with freight added.

Full descriptions of Machines to be had on application.
May 16, 1868.—tr.

PORTRAIT
PAINTING.
Mrs. A. T. FARQUAR

Will be glad to receive orders in any style of portraits, from small cabinet up to life size, embracing, Vignette, Bust, & Full Length. She will colour in water, chalk and oil, according to the taste of her patrons.

Photographs coloured in any of the above styles, at prices adapted to the present crisis.

Mrs. F. for the last few years has been associated with Mr. James Whitcomb, a regular member of the New York Academy of Design, as an Associate Artist, and she refers to him for her ability to perform what she professes, and who will give sittings to any of her pictures if required. His studio is 596, Room 8, Broadway, N. Y.

Lessons will be given in Drawing and Painting.

COTTON WAREHOUSE.
SHIP YOUR COTTON
TO
J. F. Dennis' Warehouse,
SELMA, Ala.

THE large and commodious Cotton Warehouse, formerly occupied by Bender & Swift, is again open and ready to receive, Store and Ship Cotton, near Broad Street, on the bluff of the river, with large and substantial Sheds, and surrounded by high brick walls. Planters and Merchants can readily see that this is the place to Store their Cotton.

Freight and other charges paid here, and Cotton shipped to Mobile or elsewhere, at shortest notice.

No Drydock charged here.
Reliable Watchmen on hand at night.
Geo. C. Swift, of the old firm, is still on hand, ready as usual, to promote the interests of his friends, and all patrons of the Warehouse.
Sept. 1, 1868—3m.

HARDIE & ROBINSON,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 5, Central Block, ... Water Street No. 5,
SELMA, ALA.

THANKING those who have entrusted us with their patronage heretofore, we now announce to them and the public our continuance of the
Cotton Factorage and Commission Business.

Hoping by energy, promptness and a strict observance of instructions, together with increased facilities and enlarged experience, to be able to protect and advance the interest of those who may favor us with their patronage.

All orders promptly executed with care and economy.

Cotton intended for us should be consigned to us upon delivery to Railroad, so that we may attend to weighing, sampling and storing on its arrival here.

We are supplied with Baling Stuffs, including the heaviest and best brands of Powerloom Bagging, and English Ties of the finest iron and most improved patents, and will supply the same as Provisions or Money, as advances on Cotton consigned to us.

HARDIE & ROBINSON.
J. M. RENFRO is the authorized Agent for the above House in Calhoun and surrounding counties.
Sept. 19, 1868.

LAW & HUDSON
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.

Cash Advances made on Cotton consigned to us for sale in Selma, Mobile, New Orleans and New York.
Office over T. C. Ferguson's Bank, Broad Street.

OFFICE OF
U. S. Internal Revenue,
Jacksonville, Ala.

DISTILLERS in Calhoun and Cleburne counties, are hereby notified to appear at the Office, without delay, give in the number of Gallons of Brandy made by them since 1st July, 1868, up to date, or subject themselves to the penalty imposed by Law.

ISAAC FRANK,
Assist. Assessor.
Dec. 19, 1868.

TOBACCO.
A Lot of really fine Superior Chewing Tobacco, just received and for sale very low by
J. E. TURNLEY & CO.
Oct. 31, 1868.

[From the Mobile Register.]

Merry Christmas.

Long before this greeting can reach our readers the deep-mouthed bells that "from hill to hill answer each other in the mist," will have rung out their glad welcome to the Natal Day in every christian land. The midnight mass will have been chanted; the matin prayer will have been read; for Christmas has come.

The soft lighting of the little ones, the heart-felt aspirations of the home-circle, and the jolly greeting of the streets will have made it somewhat tries; and the popping of fire-crackers and champagne corks will have half-drowned it, and "healths five fathoms deep" will cause it to be heard through a misty and uncertain medium. But trite and twice-told though they be, the REASONS for good old friends nothing better than the good old words—

"MERRY CHRISTMAS!" Whosoever the sun rises to-day on christian civilization, he looks upon a common tie of "peace and good will to all men," and on a common rite that gives the ends of the earth kinship and brotherhood in the universal tie that "makes the whole world kin."

Continental Europe holds the feast of The Nativity in as goodly style as in the old days when miracle plays drew forty thousand souls to look upon them in awed but incomprehending silence; gay Vienna is vocal with a thousand voices of joy, and her streets are thronged with lively crowds; in freezing St. Petersburg the faces that peep from the warm furs are radiant with merriment; and giddy Paris spins round with even giddier whirl, and her pleasure-thirsty population invent fresh revels until midnight reels away into dawn in a very ecstasy of delicious joy.

All England blazes with one glow of light, fun and frolic. The provinces are nowise behind the cities; as of yore country firesides welcome their homely guests, portals through which the brave and proud have trod stately for centuries stand wide; the red-berries gleam through the rich leaves of the holly on the wall of castle and of cottage alike; the guide wife dives elbow deep in the mysteries of plum-pudding; the titled host welcomes a throng of noble guests; and the sturdy laborer makes a certainty of the turkey he has mentally weighed in his weekly increasing proportions.—Even

In central London's streaming roar ceases for almost pauses for the moment; the dust of trade is blown away by the breath of universal laughter. Contagious joy seems to permeate the very fog and strike into the bones of the homeless and penniless; the old grow young for the time and chubby children, loaded with presents and stuffed with goodies, alternately laugh and doze through the unfeeling pantomime until put to bed to know the horror that crawls upon the chest in the dread silence of post-plum-pudding nights.

And from the corners of the globe—from the cheerless shores of the Dominion, the waters of China and the far away regions of the Cape—comes up the hearty refrain of joy in common ancestry and common faith. Even the convict in Australia may pause a moment to call up memories of what was once a home, and wait to it a heart-greeting that has an expiation in it.

From every quarter the chorus swells and in

Each voice four changes on the wind That now dilate and now decrease— Peace and good will—good will and peace— Peace and good will—to all mankind.

We, on "the on limited side of the Atlantic Ocean," enjoy the season of gladness in our own peculiar fashion.—We make one long, roaming holiday from Portland to New Orleans—from Pug's Sound to Pensacola. We gulp down jollity in huge glasses of egg-nogg; stir up sociability in deep bowls of apple-toddy, and imbibe headache in our native "wine of the country." New England grimly eats the pumpkin pies left over from her great holiday, Thanksgiving; New York drinks gallons of champagne, vinted on the spot, and then toasts 2-40 horses over the snow; the West revels in wonderful spare ribs; and we, unreconstructed as to that goodly custom, still delight in fatted turkeys and unapproachable mince meat.

Through the length and breadth of the land, our little people—unmindful of the tariff and innocent of internal revenue—let off their superabundant spirits in the noisiest fireworks, and pluck an El Dorado from each branch of fruitful Christmas trees.

And here at home it is pleasant to see how much nearer is the approach to the good old days *Conside Palmo*—Patiently submitting to the inevitable, our people have struggled and been silent. They have borne the sad changes of the past with hearts brave for the future and still full of thankfulness to the Great Dispenser. They have watched through the long night, "faithful over a few things"; and we can but hope they may at last see a gleam of the dawn of peace and be again, in the

not distant future, "set over many things" once more. Clinging only to the more closely together as the pressure from without grew harder to bear, our home ties have become only more sacred; and the family reunions of to-day will bring with them a deep and heartfelt pleasure, only to be felt by those who can suffer and be strong.—We have proven this, and we have earned the right to enjoy the general holiday that puts on such cheerful aspect to-day, and bodes cheerily for tomorrow.

Happily the bitterest heart-wounds left by the war have had time to heal, and where the vacant chair may stand at the board to-day, there will only come that quiet grief—mellowed by time and softened by the sense of sufficiency of the sacrifice—that can so truly murmur, "Thy will be done!"

And if we miss the glittering plate of former days, or even the needless luxuries we then enjoyed, we can smile at their loss as we think how bright we have kept through all, the one treasure of which we could not be spoiled—true faith and true brotherhood.

We can afford, then, to be gay; to fill the cup of pleasure to the brim, and drain it to the feature that begins to brighten for us. We can turn our backs, for the hour, upon the past, and, even while the jest is made and the laugh goes round, we can resolve to—

—be up and doing.
With a heart for every fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing—
Learn to labor and to wait!

For it is a cheering sign, when our people give up sighing, and practice that philosophy that teaches us to laugh instead. It is a sign of pregnant promise when the South, taking off her garments of sackcloth, lifts herself from the ashes of her desolated fireside, and rises again in her fair proportions.

And even while we write, there flashes along the wires news fitting the season, and fitting the last hours of a long and victorious struggle for the right.—The President has issued a proclamation of universal amnesty; has declared that the taint of "traitor" shall hang no longer around many who did but a holy duty; and we believe the better feeling and better sense of the North will raise a chorus to the words of Christmas greeting he sends the South.

Believing this—and the signs are daily growing stronger—we can only wish each and every reader a **MERRY CHRISTMAS.** And we can heartily express the hope that ere another rolls around, the black cloud that begins to show its silver lining will have been dissipated utterly.

Then will we be merry indeed, when the Regenerated South has her own again, and the whole World sincerely gives her **MERRY CHRISTMAS.** Meantime we offer ours—

And wish you health and love and mirth,
As fits the solemn Xmas tide.
As fits the holy Xmas birth,
Be this, good friends, our carol still—
Be every good and peace on earth
To men of gentle will.

"Hearth and Home."

This is the title of a new illustrated family newspaper some time since announced as soon to make its appearance. The character of its publishers, and the well-earned literary reputation of its editors, would have justified us in commending it in advance of its publication; but in dealing conscientiously with our readers, we have long since learned that it is unsafe to take anything on credit; and hence we have waited to see what *Heath and Home* looks like, and with what sort of matter it is filled.

The first number, dated the 26th, is before us; and we are now free to say, that if the future numbers shall equal the first (and an improvement is promised) it will have no peer among the various family and so-called family newspapers of the United States. Its editors are Donald G. Mitchell (IX MARVEL), whose "Dream Life" and "Reveries of a Bachelor" are the two most charming books in the English language, and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, assisted by Joseph B. Lyman and Mrs. Mary E. Dodge ("Gail Hamilton"), while Grace Greenwood will contribute to every number. Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Cullen Bryant, and Madame LeVert are among the better known of the contributors to the number before us. We think no other weekly paper ever had so much talent secured for its columns. The contents are literary, agricultural, domestic, news, and miscellaneous matter, all of a high order. Each number of the paper is to contain 16 columns of matter, and to be illustrated in the best style of wood engraving.

Because the *Heath and Home* appears to deserve it, we have given it a more extended notice than we have ever felt called upon to bestow upon any similar publication, and we shall have done a good work if we thereby extend its circulation in this section.

It is published by Pettengill, Bates &

Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y., at \$4 a year for single copies, 3 copies for \$10, 5 copies for \$15.—Selma Times.

[From the Selma Times.]
DREADEFUL CALAMITY.
An entire Block of Buildings Destroyed by Fire!!

Estimated Loss about One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

On Friday night about 12 o'clock, as Mr. John G. Butler, bar-keeper at the Troup House, was in the act of going to bed, he thought that he smelled fire somewhere, and immediately proceeded to make an investigation. His room was over Dr. McKinnon's drug store in the block facing the hotel, and which was formerly known as the Woodson block, on Water street. Mr. Butler dressed himself and left his room for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was anything wrong or not. When he got into the passage and reached the door of the room adjoining his own, he saw a light and knocked at the door, but received no answer. This room was occupied by a negro who was in the employ of Dr. McKinnon; and as he saw that the flame was becoming more formidable every moment, he determined upon breaking in the door if possible, which after considerable exertion he succeeded in doing. Previous to this, he found that the negro was awake and was making efforts to open the door, but his excitement was so great that all his attempts were unavailing. When the door was burst open, Mr. Butler became satisfied of the fact that a huge fire had broken out, and he lost no time in giving the alarm. In a very short time the locality was crowded by citizens, and by negroes, almost all of whom stood on the side-walk by the Troupe House, surveying the doomed block, but making no effort to save it.—Fire Company, Phoenix No. 1, was on the spot, as was also the Washington Company (colored), both of which went to work in a most untiring manner to save the buildings. Unfortunately, however, they were rather deficient in hose; and to this, as much as anything else, may be attributed the extensive destruction which we here record.

The flames continued to spread slowly but surely, and its undiminished strides were soon visible both at the extreme right and left of the building in which it had originated.

ROBBERY.
About this time the property in the different store houses was to some extent moved out upon the street, and the work of plunder commenced. Negroes were seen flying hither and thither with their booty, and many were caught in the act and made to disgorge. Considerable goods were, we understand, stolen from the wreck, and all that the respectable portion of the community could do to prevent such thieving was vain.

THE SUFFERERS.
The fire originating in (or on, for there is a strong belief that it was the work of an incendiary) McKinnon's drug store, extended east, burning (1) a store belonging to George O. Baker, the lower floors of which were unoccupied, the office of Messrs. Partridge & Cooper being on the second floor, (2) the Phoenix bar, and (3) the furniture and undertaker's establishment of D. Brislis & Co., and west, burning (1) the auction house of Messrs. P. L. Sink & Co., (2) the office and store of Stollenwerk Brothers, (3) the wholesale liquor house of Messrs. McLelland & Cassin, over which was the office of Messrs. Curry & Co., cotton factors and Commission Merchants, and (4) the hardware store of Messrs. J. H. Robbins & Co., leaving only the store of Messrs. Keoble & Co. standing on the square.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

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BY

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WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

25,000 Mink Skins, - - - - - case dried.
15,000 Otter Skins, - - - - - " "
5,000 Red Fox skins, - - - - - " "
25,000 Grey Fox skins, - - - - - " "
25,000 Coon Skins, - - - - - " "
5,000 Wild Cat skins, - - - - - " "
1,000 Beaver skins, - - - - - " "
500 Bear skins, - - - - - " "
5,000 Possum skins, - - - - - " "
50,000 Rabbit skins, - - - - - " "
10,000 Muskrat skins, - - - - - " "

For which the highest market price will be paid in cash.

Have your skins in good order—well stretched and case, and if the fur is good, you will get the highest price. But skins cut and torn and half stretched will demand but a poor price.

BERTRAND ZACHRY,

Will be on hand to wait on his old customers.

I would also call the attention of the trade to my stock of

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Which is by far the most extensive ever brought to this market.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can be supplied by the case or the dozen at greatly reduced prices.

Also, a fine stock of

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Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas & Canes.

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Wholesale Dealers in

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Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

Peachtree Street.

ATLANTA, GA.

Dec 26, 1898—3m.

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ACADEMY.

The next Session of this Institution will open on Monday, Feb. 1st, 1899.

Tuitions unchanged. A liberal deduction will be made in favor of those who pay monthly in advance.

Board can be had on very reasonable terms.

D. F. SMITH, Principal.

Dec. 26, 1898.

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Dec 26, 1898—3m.

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Importers and Dealers in

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BARBOPRE,

ALSO

Agents for Fairbank's Scales and Knoxville Iron Works.

DESIGN OF BIG PAD LOCK,

Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA.

Dec. 26, 1898—3m.

BOWDON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

BOWDON, CARROLL CO., GEORGIA.

MAJ. JNO. M. RICHARDSON, Pres't.

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Tuition fee per Term,\$30.00
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Board, including fuel, lights and washing, can be procured at \$12 to \$16 per month.

For further information or for catalogues, address the President, or

Rev. F. H. M. HENDERSON,
Prof. Languages & Soc'y B. T.

Dec. 26, 1898—4m.

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Wholesale Grocer

AND

Commission Merchant.

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New Georgia Factory,

(Athens) Cotton Yarns and ½ Shirts.

25c Terms Cash.

Dec. 26, 1898—3m.

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DEALER IN

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, RUGS, SHADES, AND MATS,

And all kinds of HOUSE GOODS,

Corner Marietta & Broad Sts.,

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Handsome Carpets at 35, 50, 70 and 75 cts. per yard. All Goods at New York prices, and satisfaction guaranteed.

25c Orders from Jacksonville solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Dec. 26, 1898—4m.

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ALABAMA STREET ATLANTA, GA.

WHITE & WHITLOCK

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25c Baggage carried to and from Depot free of charge.

Dec. 26, 1898.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

FOR sale by

WOODWARD & SON.

Journal of Management Studies, 19(6), 701-718.

Jacksonville

Republican

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE ALA. JAN. 11, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 1605

Jacksonville Republican.

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Twenty Melodious Exercises.

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MEZZO SOPRANO VOICES.

INTENDED AS

Studies to acquire the Art of Singing.

"These exercises were composed to be used simultaneously with his system, 'The Art of Singing,' or with any other method for the cultivation of the voice, and will take the place of CONCONE'S SOLEGGIOS: being more melodious and better adapted for teaching."

"Some of these exercises are specially beautiful as well as useful, a mingling of the dolce and forte, which secures the interest as well as the improvement of the student. The various styles developed in these exercises render them invaluable in an educational point of view, as they tend to enlarge the intelligence of the pupil. They must be studied carefully with reference to the innumerable marks of expression and forms of ornamentation. Upon the minute accuracy with which these are accomplished depends the actual strengthening and advancement of the pupil; any evasion or slurring in these respects is time and effort utterly wasted, while, on the other hand, a close and patient investigation, and minutely faithful execution of them, will give unexpected power and facility, and open to the student the means and resources by which great artists produce their most brilliant and profound respect—Watson's Art Journal."

In Two Volumes,

Price, each, in Boards, Retail, \$2.00

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Published by

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Wholesale and Retail in Music, and Manufacturers of FLUTES, FLAGEOLISTS, &c., &c. See for catalogue of prices.

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Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

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"The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale, Seven Octave, Rosewood Piano-Fortes, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements—French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, overstrung bass, etc., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular."

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Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the Gold and Silver Medals from both of which can be seen at our warehouses.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and by manufacturing largely with a strict cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will give all competitors.

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Taxes—Net cash in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent FREE.

Jan. 12, 1867—17

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Improved Billiard Tables,

With his PATENT CUSHIONS.

Well known to be superior to any now in use.

Manufactured by SHARP'S, N. Y.

THE GREAT POPULARITY OF SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES has rendered it necessary to make arrangements, in order to supply the increasing demand, and he is now prepared to fill any order with which his patrons, or the public generally may favor him.

W. J. Sharp having had practical experience for nearly twenty years, in the manufacture of Billiard Tables, and having made a number of valuable improvements, he guarantees a Table, which for elasticity of touch, mechanical elegance of appearance, will challenge competition.

His newly invented patent Cushions having been pronounced by the most competent judges to be superior to any now in use, he is enabled to furnish the best Billiard Table manufactured in the United States, and sustain the name which Sharp's Tables so justly have acquired.

Balls, Cues and Trimmings constantly on hand. Old Cushions repaired at short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.

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DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and

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A New Writing Fluid.

Of a Beautiful Violet Color.

ALSO

VIOLINE COPYING FLUID.

To Copy Without Press.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Manhattan Ink and Color Co.

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To Painters Furniture and other Manufacturers.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO

THE MANHATTAN PAINT OIL,

50 Cents Per Gallon.

Invented by G. DURVEE, M. D. Chemist of New York.

Who has spent several years experimenting for a substitute for Linseed Oil.

It is well known that alumen gives to oil its lasting virtues; therefore, a chemical combination of alumen with any other oil would make it equally valuable.

Knowing the prejudice against a new oil, especially after the odium of many failures, we have awaited severe tests before entering the arena. Neither shall we make vain promises or boast, but leave the merits of our oil with those who use it. We dare say this much, that after two years' trial, in all weather, this oil has been found as indestructible as the best boiled linseed oil.

It may be thinned with turpentine or raw linseed oil.

With lead it dries in six hours!

With zinc it gives the lustre of Damar varnish.

For a roofing oil it will be found just the thing.

The price is about two-thirds that of linseed oil.

It will not injure the most delicate colors, nor will it crack or peel off.

Furniture Manufacturers will like it for first coats to varnish on.

Boiler makers and Iron Finishers will here find a substitute having the appearance of copal varnish.

Ship Painters are asked to give it a trial.

Among the many parties who have tried it we take pleasure in referring to

The Mosely Corrugated Iron Roofing and Bridge Co., of Boston & New York.

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New York, Nov. 16, 1867.

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Brown Metallic Paint, 31 cents per lb.

Varnish for Housework, and First Coats Furniture, 52 cents per gallon.

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with less trouble, and at less

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"TABLE MANNIA," for Family Use, "NAT-

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"INDIAN PAIN ANTI-DOT," "Good

Samaritan's Liniment," Silver Solu-

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1000 Agents Wanted. Male

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A good reliable agent wanted in every town

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NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,

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Feb. 16, 1867.

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The Graham Mineral Paint Co. are now

manufacturing the BEST, CHEAPEST and

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applied, on mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will

keep 10 or 15 years. Four coats of light brown or

beautified white color, and can be changed

to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream,

to suit the taste of the consumer. It is val-

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Car-makers, Pails and Wooden ware. Agri-

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and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle

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Oil Closets, etc. A barrel of our paint will

cover 5000 sq. ft. of surface. It is a paint for

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have. Send for a circular which gives full

particulars. None genuine unless branded

in a trade mark Graham Mineral Paint.

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LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!

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The Eureka Illuminating Oil

Costs only One Cent for three hours. Cheap,

Clean and Neat. No Smoke. No Offens-

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25 Cts. Per Gallon.

No family should be

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Samples for testing will be sent prepaid, on

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Eureka Oil Manufacturing Co.,

37 Park Row, New York.

Empire Shuttle Sewing

Machines

ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

For Family and Manufacturing Pur-

poses.

Agents wanted. Address,

EMPIRE S. M. CO.,

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HUMAN MISERY.

Just published, in a Scatlet Envelope. Price

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A LECTURE on the Nature

of Treatment, and Medical Cure of

Spinal weakness, or Spinastror-

hea, induced by self-abuse; Involuntary E-

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Impediments to Marriage generally; Con-

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The world-renowned author, in this admir-

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abuse may be effectually removed without

medicine, and without dangerous surgical op-

erations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cor-

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tain and effectual, by which every sufferer,

no matter what his condition may be, may

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This Lecture will prove a Boon to

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"Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address

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CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, N. Y. P. O. Box 1,586.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR

FITZPATRICK.

Correspondence.

Montgomery, Dec. 28, 1867.

Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick:

DEAR SIR:—It has recently been said

—I know not by what authority, but am

satisfied it is a misrepresentation of your

position—that you favor the adoption of

The correspondent of the Louisville Courier telegraphs from Washington:

"Gen. Meade will allow a revision to be made, but it will be to have honest registers, and require the names of about twenty-five thousand negroes to be stricken off, as they were not entitled to vote. Under this rule it is believed the whites will defeat the negro constitution by twelve thousand majority."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—It is confidently stated that five Supreme Judges will decide adversely to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts in a case daily expected to come up.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.—This excellent house, now under the management of Mr. J. D. HAMMOND, is open for the reception of travellers and boarders. Mr. H. has provided himself competent, accommodating, and attentive to the comfort and convenience of his patrons. His terms are as moderate as any other in the country, and we doubt not will fully sustain his well deserved popularity. See advertisement.

The reader will please give currency to the following notice.

MR. EDITOR:—I propose addressing the Freedmen of this County upon the situation and their best interest, at the Court House, at 12 M. on Wednesday the 22d inst. and respectfully invite them to come and hear me. My hope is to say something that will benefit them—others may also speak.

M. J. TURNLEY.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC Public Meeting

IN JACKSONVILLE,

On January 8th, 1868.

Agreeably to previous notice, notwithstanding the almost incessant rain of several previous days, and the inclemency of the morning, a large number of the intelligent and respectable citizens of Calhoun County, assembled at the court house in Jacksonville, on Wednesday last.

The meeting was called, to order by Hon. T. A. Walker, and on motion, Col. J. R. Clark was unanimously elected Chairman, and J. F. Grant and G. I. Turnley, Esqs. Secretaries.

On motion, the following named gentlemen, being representatives from every Precinct in the County, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, to-wit:

Gen. Wm. H. Forney, J. H. Caldwell, M. J. Turnley, John D. Hoke, E. T. Read, Benj. Nabors, B. D. Turner, J. W. Ledbetter, Silas Robertson, D. P. Gunnels, Samuel Morgan, J. L. Mattison, Joseph C. McAuley, Isaac N. Ford, Geo. Burns, Dr. Wm. Kerr, D. Hoke, D. S. Black, J. G. Bice, J. M. Sheid, Calvin Watson, Jacob Whisenant, John B. Cunningham, John Watson, Thos. E. Ritchey, Wm. Scott, Warren Harris, George Pool, David Siebers, L. W. Cannon, J. W. Whatley, Theodore Turk, A. Wight, A. J. H. Borders, D. P. Williams, James Crook, Wm. Landers, J. W. White-side, J. J. Robertson.

The committee retired for a short time for consultation—while absent, the Hon. T. A. Walker, being loudly called for, addressed the meeting in some forcible, cogent and appropriate remarks in opposition to the ratification of the Constitution, which were listened to with earnest attention and frequently applauded.

The Committee on their return reported that they had cordially, heartily and unanimously re-affirmed and adopted the admirable resolutions and address of the White Men's Meeting of Dallas County, and submitted them to the meeting. They were then read by Gen. Wm. H. Forney, Chairman of the committee, and upon motion unanimously adopted by the meeting.

RESOLUTIONS.

Believing that the time has arrived when it would be criminal in the white men of Alabama to remain inactive, or to fail to use all peaceable and just means to arrest the evils with which our whole people are threatened, and wishing to preserve the institutions of our fathers, maintain the supremacy of law, insure peace and advance the common good, and in view of these important objects, to secure concert of action and united counsels, We, a portion of the people of Dallas county,

Resolve, I. That we renew our pledges of fealty to the government of the United States and reaffirm our submission to the results of the late war and our desire to see the Union restored in its integrity throughout the South, and a permanent State Government established in Alabama, republican in form and congenial to American institutions.

II. That these institutions are, in spirit and form, the product of the wisdom and sagacity of white men, and designed for the maintenance and preservation of the ascendancy of the white race in the political affairs of this country. That the Government of the United States is a white man's government, and that white men ought to rule America.

III. That the negro is unfit for the offices of government. That he has never achieved civilization or shown himself capable of controlling or directing the public affairs of a State or nation, and that as the right of suffrage is the fountain from which flows all political power in this government, he should not be invested with that privilege.

IV. That the freedmen should be fully protected by the laws, and in the Courts of the country, they should have justice administered by the same rules that it is measured to white men. That in person, property, liberty and character, every right should be asserted and every wrong redressed. That neither by race, cultivation, education or habits are they prepared for the prudent or wise exercise of high political privileges, and that they should not be conferred upon them.

V. That we protest against any pretended laws or military orders which assume to fasten upon the courts of this State negro officers and negro jurymen, as an unwarranted interference with our rights, and uncalculated for and unauthorized infringement of the laws of our State, and destructive of the right of trial by jury.

VI. That we are opposed to the Constitution framed by the late pretended Convention of the people of Alabama, at Montgomery, because,

1st, It takes from the white people the control of the State government and gives it to the negro.

2d, It takes all political power from the superior and intelligent race and gives it to the inferior and ignorant race.

3d, The result of its adoption will be to fill the offices of the State with men who, for the sake of office, have apostatized from the very blood that courses in their veins, or with irresponsible, and for the most part, abandoned adventurers, who have no permanent home and no abiding interest in Alabama.

4th, It proposes a State government so enormous in its expenditures and so burdensome in taxation, as that its adoption will crush every material interest, make our lands valueless, destroy the agricultural labor of the country, oppress all, starve the poor, and flood the land with indolence and poverty and famine and vice and crime.

5th, It disfranchises by the oath which it requires, nineteen-twentieths of the white men of Alabama.

6th, It requires every voter to swear not only that he is in favor of negro equality now, but that he always will be in favor of it.

7th, It makes that most valued of all rights to an American freeman—the right of suffrage—depend not upon principle, but upon political opinion. If a Radical, a man has the right to vote, if not a Radical he has no right to vote.

8th, It takes from the white man the right of trial by a jury of his peers.

9th, It is in defiance of the laws of nature which have made the white man the superior, and the negro the inferior. It is an insult to the intelligence of the age, a libel upon its civilization, a stain upon the name of America, an absurdity which will incur the ridicule, the contempt, the pity of the civilized world.

10th, It will fasten a moral gangrene upon the nation, which will rapidly extend to other parts, and will infect and corrupt and destroy the Republic.

11th, The principles involved in it, extended and established in the other Southern States, will form a consolidated political body which, acting as a unit, will hold the balance of power, and through the general Government, will subject the people of the United States to the domination of the negro.

12th, Its adoption will be a move backward from religion and civilization to superstition and barbarism; from the Constitution and Laws to anarchy and despotism; from the high auspices of the Caucasian to the low prestige of the African. Its policy will make Alabama and the other Southern States African provinces.

With these startling and terrible consequences before us, we feel that we should be recreant to all sense of duty, to every manly impulse, to fail to oppose it for the common good of the people of our State, and of the United States. We oppose it to avoid incalculable mischief to all the people of Alabama, both white and black. We oppose it to prevent great injury to the whites, and to avert destruction from the blacks.

In this opposition, so reasonable and just, and necessary to the welfare of the people of the United States, as well as the people of Alabama, we invoke the sympathy of the wise, and the good, and the patriotic people of the North and West. To them we appeal, in the great and perilous issues impending over us and the country. From them alone can we obtain relief. For ourselves, we will do our duty by all the moral means in our power; we will work faithfully to escape the evils that hang over us; and if they must come, we will bear them for the time with patience and with fortitude, sustained by the hope and the belief, that through the mighty agency of the intelligent voting people of the North and West our day of deliverance will soon come.

We inaugurate this movement on the part of the white people of Dallas county.

to, not in any spirit of hostility to our colored population, nor from any indisposition to give to them every right which will conduce to their advancement and the common good. We are their real and their true friends; we regard their interest and our interest as consistent & identical. If we prosper, they prosper. If all prosper, then we shall be a harmonious, and contented, and happy people. We only object to conferring upon them privileges which they know not how to use, and imposing upon them responsibilities which they know not how to fill.

We object to putting them into positions devolving on their duties which they cannot discharge, and where their failure will injure the whole community, and recoil with crushing power upon themselves, which, by making their incompetency both conspicuous and injurious, will add increased offensiveness to the prejudice of race and of color, and in a few years make them the victims of the delusion which injudicious or pretended friends are now practising upon them.

We are aware that we will be misrepresented and misunderstood. That the action of this meeting will, by some, be attributed to feelings of hostility to the black man and unfriendliness to the people of the North.

We of the South have been misrepresented in the past (in spirit) we are rebels still. "That we did not wish Northern men to come among us." "That they would not be safe in coming here." That the reception to be met with by them at the South would be that of a suppressed aversion or cold disdain, or open violence.

We assert that these statements are false. We ask the people of the North to remember that these are the promulgations of a partisan press, interested in preventing a harmonious reunion of the white men of the North and of the South, and we invite you to come and see and know for yourselves. We assure you kind and courteous treatment; with the frankness and the unreserve which has ever marked Southern hospitality, we will extend to you a cordial welcome. We want men of virtue, men of honor, men of skill, of industry, of energy, of capital. Here is to be found the most profitable investment for capital, the largest inducements to enterprise, the richest rewards for industry, the highest premium for skill and experience in arts and in agriculture. Our soil teems with undeveloped treasures; the earth with inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron. Come and aid us in bringing them to light and life. Leave your icebound clime and come where now, even in mid winter, the fragrance of the violet perfumes the air, and the roses bloom, (where the working season is all the year round) Come, and beneath the genial glow of our Southern sun, all prejudice will dissolve and sectional antipathies disappear, and the men of the North and South, mingling harmoniously together, will justly and wisely maintain, and honorably and proudly assert the supremacy of that race who, in all climes, and in all ages, have been the standard-bearers of civilization, whose hands have ever swayed the sceptre of dominion, and on whose brow has been ever stamped the signet of superiority.

Do you doubt us? Look to the history of the last two years. Since the day that our armies surrendered and our people pledged their honor to the compact of submission, throughout the South there has been no act of hostility to the Government of the United States. We have been taxed without representation. We have seen a military despotism established over us. We have seen our laws set aside at the pleasure of a military commander. We have seen our civil officers, the most worthy and unexceptionable, deposed, and in some instances thieves put in their places. We have seen the black man instigated to rapine and violence. We have seen midnight meetings of armed black leaguers in many parts of our country. We have seen our labor demoralized by political swindlers and cheats, we have seen our people beggared and our land made desolate—but still we have stood steadfast and true to the covenant we have made. Youth has learned to check the fiery impulses of its impassioned spirit, manhood to repress its natural and just indignation, age has stifled the inspirations and the promptings of those holy memories that carry it back to the dawn of American freedom and American greatness, all these are hushed at the stern bidding of our plighted faith, that we will true allegiance bear to the government of the United States—and with the same unfaltering integrity we will bear yet longer, and suffer more till the knowledge of our wrongs and the evils we endure shall penetrate the veil which prejudice and falsehood have raised between us and the justice and magnanimity of the people of the North and West. Before this panel of our peers—before this grand jury of American freemen, we present our cause—the cause of constitutional liberty in America—a cause worthy of the august tribunal to which we submit it—a cause which involves the life of the South and the fate of the nation.—Render such a verdict as becomes the descendants of the men who framed the Constitution; such a verdict as will be worthy the countrymen of Washington.

Col. J. H. Caldwell and Hon. M. J. Turnley then addressed the meeting in a pointed, forcible and eloquent manner, which was well received and heartily approved and applauded by the audience.

Col. Caldwell then offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet again on the 20th inst. at this place.

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ARE WE A NATION.

To the pompous question with which Sumner introduced his political harangue to the Western people, the Indianapolis Herald replies:

"We are a nation in which more than one-half the subjects are denounced as traitors to the Government by the remaining minority—a nation in which the head of the Government professes to derive its powers from the consent of the governed, and yet governs one-half its territory without such consent—a nation which mobs its President—a nation which supports a freedman's bureau—a nation which gives the franchise to a debased and ignorant race in one section, and denies them the same favor in another—a nation which grinds one section to powder between the upper & nether millstones of partisan hate—a nation which defies John Brown, and would hang Jefferson Davis on a sour apple tree—a nation in which

SILVER RUN, Ala. Nov. 20th.

Mr. Editor:

Through your columns permit me to make a few suggestions concerning fruit, its health and culture.

True, some persons, and even physicians say we must not eat much ripe fruit during the sickly season. You know men differ in their views. I set out upon the subject of good ripe fruit. If it is good of course it is palatable, yet that does not make it healthy; its being ripe and good has nothing in that direction. The Good One introduced it in the world for man's use, (not a horse) precisely at the best time to promote man's health. Who can say that those nice, melting and delicious pears found in our nurseries are not healthy?

Just go over to Mr. R. B. Hundley's who has two thousand trees in one orchard. Say they are unhealthy, that excellent and clever man would think one crazy, and so would I.

Take a good ripe peach in its season, what is more delicious, and then what can be more refreshing to the system, giving tone to the digestive organs and to the bowels. Some physicians give their typhoid patients ripe peaches and ripe grapes, because it revives the salivary glands, and has a tendency to restore the necessary healthful fluids.

Fruits, good ripe fruits are healthy, because the Good One has made them to ripen precisely at the time the system most needs them, and after all the healthfulness connected with good ripe fruit. How exceedingly pleasant are such fruits. From May to November, the strawberries, the raspberries, the plums, the early June pear, the peach, all along till the 1st of November.

If the people were just supplied, our general health would be better. Now these supplies can be had at all the nurseries. By little care and but little trouble, any of us can have a plenty of good fruits ordinary seasons all summer. For one sir, I believe, that if all persons generally were to eat a plenty of good ripe fruits, such persons would seldom if ever have a chill, or bilious fever. The very life animating juices of the dwarf pear, and ripe peach, have a tendency to drive off biliousness and dyspeptic inclinations. And while the stomach and bowels are right, who could have such diseases? Again these fruits dried, in the winter time what is more healthful.

The time has come when we have necessity to eat less meat, supply its place in summer with good ripe fruit, & in winter with dried fruits, always on our table in some shape, who can question that our people would be more healthy. Connected with all this excellence is the magnificent deliciousness to the appetite and feelings in partaking. Now taking all together, who will deny themselves the privilege of a good orchard?

Some people have fears about the prosperity of grape vines in this country. I think the difficulty lies in the kinds, and way vines are planted and pruned. Instance—the Isabella grape bears well about one acre in five. On level land will not pay. The Catawba and Devereaux and Scuppernon have done well for me, etc. this year have borne finely, and sell in Talladega or Selma at fifty cents per bushel. It is perfectly unnatural to dig ditches two or three feet deep to plant a grape cutting. Dig up one of these plants one or two years old, at the bottom end of said cutting grows a few roots as long as your finger, from two to six inches of the surface of the ground grows two or three long thirty roots, nourishing the plant. Look all over these hills and valleys, and wherever they are permitted grow wild. Dig one up and see like the sturdy oak and pine, more of the roots (except the tap root) are not very distant from the surface of the ground. Dig up that plant placed two feet in the ground, and below eight inches, it is slimy and forbidding to the touch. Is there any health in such a vine? Nature plants the vine and oak on top of the ground and gives strength to penetrate the hardest soil to its proper depth. The fumes of the earth, and gasses produced by the sun-light, warmth and rain, entwined about the plants, and infuse vegetation and power of growth, but not below this proper element. Who is right Mr. Editor, nature or the people? Again, some say prune vines when they bleed, and let the frost run out; strange infatuation. Nature has started vegetation in the vine, preparing it for fruit, and we bleed it contrary to nature. If I desired my vines not to produce a grape, that is the course I would pursue. If I wanted them to rot, I would trim them and let them bleed. Now sir, taking nature as our guide, the best time to trim fruit trees and prune grape vines, is just as the leaves have fallen. Nature has done its office for the growth of that tree or vine for that season; and by coldest weather the cut or wound will have healed over in a great degree. The old habit was to prune in the Spring and then around the wound grow out many little twigs, all to cut off again. If trimmed when leaves fall off, no little twigs grow next Spring round the roots. Which is best?

Yours truly, S. G. JENKINS.

The losses by fire in St. Louis for the past year amounted to \$2,787,800, on which there was an insurance of \$1,788,026. The chief loss was by the burning of the Lindell hotel in March last.

It is said that Gen. Banks, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is willing to go one hundred millions on Cuba, provided we secure satisfactory terms of payment, and that he claims he has a majority of the House with him.

A CONTRAST.

What a striking contrast does the action of Mr. Cooper, as shown by the subjoined card from the Opelika Recorder, present, when compared with the course of those white men who for the sake of office or other personal benefit affiliate with the negro party in Alabama.

He, with true nobility of soul, refuses to accept the benefit whenever the implication of dishonor may be possibly attach to it, while they not only accept the bribe, but on bended knees, and with eyes blinded with tears of repentance for the only noble deeds they ever did, beg and supplicate for it and show themselves ready to be willing instruments for working oppression and fastening tyranny upon the necks of their fellow citizens.

From all such may the good Lord in mercy deliver us.—Selma Times.

TO THE PUBLIC.

My name having appeared in the list sent to Congress by the Convention for the removal of political disabilities, I take occasion to say that the same was done without my approval, consent or knowledge, and that I do not affiliate or sympathize with that Convention, nor can I support the Constitution it has framed.

In supporting John C. Meadors for the Convention I was actuated by motives of a personal nature and my confidence in his patriotism. This confidence he has still further deserved by his manly protest against the work of that Convention. A. A. COOPER.

The Georgia Convention is as bad off as the Louisiana Convention, and both are dreadfully bad off for money. In Louisiana the State Treasurer certifies that he has no funds to the credit of the Convention; and the various attempts of the body to raise supplies in one quarter or another have all failed. In Georgia the State Treasurer has refused to pay out any money for the Convention, even though directed to do so by an ordinance which had the authorization of Gen. Pope. The Convention proposes to make a special levy for their expenses; but we fear their work will be over before it can be collected. In the meantime, the members of both conventions have been extremely straitened for want of means, and black as well as white delegates have had to resort to all sorts of expedients to pay their way. It is a curious spectacle.—N. Y. Times.

Ain't 'id' a pair of spectacles, Mr. Times?

A Washington telegram says that General Meade is expected by the administration to pursue the same policy that Hancock has inaugurated in Louisiana.

The effects of Reconstruction.—The New York World publishes near eight columns of letters from its Southern correspondents, giving details of the ruin, despair, poverty and lawlessness which the radical conspiracy to curse that section with negro domination has already visited upon a once fertile and prosperous country. These shocking accounts of the effect of negro domination, brutality and savagery show that Russia has not visited upon Poland, nor Turkey upon its rebels, such merciless punishment as radicalism has inflicted upon the Cotton States. The refined and diabolical cruelty of making the brutal slaves of yesterday the masters of to-day, has been followed by consequences as fatal and speedy as those which ensue from administering deadly poisons. In some sections of the South, the negroes have taken to the woods as outlaws and banded together for the destruction of property. In others they have collected armies of eight hundred armed desperadoes, and are threatening towns with sack and rapine. Everywhere they are fully armed, and drive the control of insularities who drive them as they would sheep or oxen.

An Inducement.

J. M. CARROLL, west side of the public square has on hand, Spades, long handled Shovels and Chopping Axes of superior quality at greatly reduced prices—and is also offering his stock of DRY GOODS at extremely low figures for Cash. Those wishing cheap goods would do well to call, examine & price his Stock before purchasing elsewhere.—Every dime saved is a dime made.

Look Here!

The wise man says, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Call then and pay; the time is out. To be candid, I am impatient.

Respectfully, E. L. WOODWARD.

Jan. 11, 1868.

LONG STREET

Male and Female School.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st Monday in February, 1868.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

First Class, \$10 00
2nd " 15 00
3rd " 20 00
4th " 25 00
Music (with use of instrument) 30 00
Incidental 2 00

Instruction in vocal music will be given daily to the entire school by Prof. Hodges. Candidates for the Christian Ministry of all denominations will be admitted free of charge for tuition.

Good board can be obtained in private families at from \$10 to \$12 50 per month. For further particulars address the Principal, or Prof. JOHN L. DODSON, Oxford, Ala. Dec 15th, 1867.

House and Lot to Rent.

A house containing four large rooms and two outbuildings, suitable for a boarding house, with kitchen, smokehouse, and a good garden, with choice fruit trees, and well watered, will be rented on good terms. For particulars enquire at this office. April 20, 1868.

THE OLD "JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,"

J. D. HAMMOND.

I respectfully announce to the traveling public, and citizens of the Town and Country generally, that I am still keeping this House. I shall endeavor to have my table furnished with every thing this and the city markets afford. Having purchased my supplies for the year very low, I feel confident I can board as cheap as the cheapest. Being determined to spare neither capital nor pains to give satisfaction, I solicit a liberal share of patronage.

There is a good Livery Stable connected with this House, plentifully furnished to take care of horses; and supplied with various conveniences for travellers off the usual routes. J. D. HAMMOND, Jacksonville, Jan 11, 1868.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of Joseph Lloyd, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 23rd day of October, 1867, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me. GEO. W. LOYD, Adm.

Jan. 11, 1868.

New Prints, DOMESTICS, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

Just Received,

Which I desire to sell for Cash. E. L. WOODWARD.

Dec. 26, 1867.

"Why Don't You" CALL AND GET A New Cloak!

We have them of the latest styles at 25 to 50. NEW STORE

J. F. WYNN & CO. Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1868.

Portrait Painting.

Mrs. A. T. FORQUAR

Will be glad to receive orders in any style of portraits, from small cabinet up to life size, embracing, Vignette, Vest, and Full Length. She will colour in water, chalk and oil, according to the taste of her patrons.

Photographs coloured in any of the above styles, at prices adapted to the present crisis. Mrs. F. for the last few years has been associated with Mr. James Whitcomb, a regular member of the New York Academy of Design, as an Associate Artist, and she relies to him for her ability to perform what she professes, and who will give sittings to any of her pictures if required. This studio is 202, Room 5, Broadway, N. Y.

Lessons will be given in Drawing and Painting. N. B. When sittings cannot be had, Pictures will be faithfully executed from Photographs, engravings, and Photographs.

OXFORD INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL MALE AND FEMALE.

OXFORD, ALA.

The Spring Session of 1868 will commence on the first Monday in February.

Board of Instruction.

Wm. J. BORDEN, Principal, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural and Mental Science.

JOHN L. DODSON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

THE REV. C. C. BENDLETON, Principal, Instructor in French Department.

F. M. HODGES, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Institution is located at the village of Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala., immediately on the Selma and Dalton R. R.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical, requiring of each pupil a clear understanding of the fundamental principles of each study before advancing to higher classes.

The regulations formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild though positive, and will be rigidly enforced. Every effort will be made to instill into the minds of the students the virtues that adorn and ennoble the human heart; and it is hoped that no one will apply for admission into this Institution, who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

The buildings and grounds are so arranged that males and females will not necessarily be together, only during the hours of recitation. Such additional Teachers will be employed as the necessities of the Institution may demand.

EXPENSES PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Tuition \$20 00
Music-Vocal 2 00
on Piano (with use of instrument) 30 00
Incidental 2 00

ROBT. A. PETTIBONE,

(Successor to N. D. JOHNSON & Co.)

RECEIVING AND Forwarding Merchant, Selma, Alabama.

Ware House and Wharf at the terminus of the Alabama & Tennessee Rivers Rail Road.

Cotton or Merchandise of any description Consigned to this House will be forwarded promptly and as low as through any house in Selma. Feb. 16, 1867—11.

ABNER WILLIAMS, COTTON FACTOR AND Commission Merchant, Selma, Ala.

THANKFUL for the patronage heretofore extended him, again tenders his services to the public in the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c. Will advance hogging & Rope to his patrons. A liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. Aug 5th, 1867.

Woolsey, Walker, & Co. COTTON FACTORS AND Commission Merchants, SELMA and MOBILE.

Are prepared to advance Bagging, Rope, Ties, Supplies & Money to their friends, and to sell at the highest market price all Cotton and Produce consigned to them at either SELMA or MOBILE. Sept. 7, 1867.—3m.

The Jacksonville Female ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, February 2d, 1868, under the direction of

REV. D. F. SMITH, Principal, MISS MARY A. TURNLEY, Teacher in Primary Department.

MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, Instructor in Musical Department.

The course of instruction is substantially embracing the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools. The 3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1868.

The correspondent of the Louisville Courier telegraphs from Washington: "Gen. Meade will allow a revision to be made, but it will be to have honest registers, and require the names of about twenty-five thousand negroes to be struck off, as they were not entitled to vote. Under this rule it is believed the whites will defeat the negro constitution by twelve thousand majority."

Washington, Jan. 8.—It is confidently stated that five Supreme Judges will decide adversely to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts in a case daily expected to come up.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.—This excellent house, now under the management of Mr. J. D. Hammond, is open for the reception of travellers and boarders. Mr. H. has proven himself competent, accommodating, and attentive to the comfort and convenience of his patrons. His terms are as moderate as any other in the country, and will doubt not will fully sustain his well deserved popularity. See advertisement.

The reader will please give currency to the following notice.

M. J. TURNLEY.—I propose addressing the Freedmen of this County upon the situation and their best interest, at the Court House, at 12 M. on Wednesday the 22d inst. and respectfully invite them to come and hear me. My hope is to say something that will benefit them—others may also speak.

M. J. TURNLEY.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC Public Meeting

IN JACKSONVILLE,

On January 8th, 1868.

Agreeably to previous notice, notwithstanding the almost incessant rain of several previous days, and the inclemency of the morning, a large number of the intelligent and respectable citizens of Calhoun County, assembled at the court house in Jacksonville, on Wednesday last.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. T. A. Walker, and on motion, Col. J. R. Clark was unanimously elected Chairman, and J. F. Grant and G. I. Turnley, Esqs. Secretaries.

On motion, the following named gentlemen, being representatives from every Precinct in the County, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, to-wit:

Gen. Wm. H. Forney, J. H. Caldwell, M. J. Turnley, John D. Hoke, E. T. Read, Benj. Nabors, B. D. Turner, J. W. Ledbetter, Silas Robertson, D. P. Gunnels, Samuel Morgan, J. L. Mattison, Joseph C. McAuley, Isaac N. Ford, Geo. Burns, Dr. Wm. Kerr, D. Hoke, D. S. Black, J. G. Bice, J. M. Sheik, Calvin Watson, Jacob Whiteman, John B. Cunningham, John Watson, Thos. E. Ritchey, Wm. Scott, Warren Harris, George Pool, David Siebers, L. W. Cannon, J. W. Whately, Theodore Turk, A. Wight, A. J. H. Borders, D. P. Williams, James Crook, Wm. Landers, J. W. Whiteside, J. J. Robertson.

The committee retired for a short time for consultation—while absent, the Hon. T. A. Walker, being loudly called for, addressed the meeting in some forcible, cogent and appropriate remarks in opposition to the ratification of the Constitution, which were listened to with earnest attention and frequently applauded.

The Committee on their return turn reported that they had cordially, heartily and unanimously re-affirmed and adopted the admirable resolutions and address of the White Men's Meeting of Dallas County, and submitted them to the meeting. They were then read by Gen. Wm. H. Forney, Chairman of the committee, and upon motion unanimously adopted by the meeting.

RESOLUTIONS.

Believing that the time has arrived when it would be criminal in the white men of Alabama to remain inactive, or to fail to use all peaceable and just means to arrest the evils with which our whole people are threatened, and wishing to preserve the institutions of our fathers, maintain the supremacy of law, insure peace and advance the common good, and in view of these important objects, to secure concert of action and united counsels, We, a portion of the people of Dallas County,

Resolve, I. That we renew our pledges of fealty to the government of the United States and reaffirm our submission to the results of the late war and our desire to see the Union restored in its integrity throughout the South, and a permanent State Government established in Alabama, republican in form and congenial to American institutions.

II. That these institutions are, in spirit and form, the product of the wisdom and sagacity of white men, and designed for the maintenance and preservation of the ascendancy of the white race in the political affairs of this country. That the Government of the United States is a white man's government, and that white men ought to rule America.

III. That the negro is unfit for the offices of government. That he has never achieved civilization or shown himself capable of controlling or directing the public affairs of a State or nation, and that as the right of suffrage is the fountain from which flows all political power in this government, he should not be invested with that privilege.

IV. That the freedmen should be fully protected by the laws, and in the Courts of the country, they should have justice administered by the same rules that it is measured to white men. That in person, property, liberty and character, every right should be asserted and every wrong redressed. That neither by race, cultivation, education or habits are they prepared for the prudent or wise exercise of high political privileges, and that they should not be conferred upon them.

V. That we protest against any pretended laws or military orders which assume to fasten upon the courts of this State negro officers and negro jurymen, as an unwarranted interference with our rights, and uncalculated for and unauthorized infringement of the laws of our State, and destructive of the right of trial by jury.

VI. That we are opposed to the Constitution framed by the late pretended Convention of the people of Alabama, at Montgomery, because,

1st. It takes from the white people the control of the State government and gives it to the negro.

2d. It takes all political power from the superior and intelligent race and gives it to the inferior and ignorant race.

3d. The result of its adoption will be to fill the offices of the State with men who, for the sake of office, have apostatized from the very blood that courses in their veins, or with irresponsible, and for the most part, abandoned adventurers, who have no permanent home and no abiding interest in Alabama.

4th. It proposes a State government so enormous in its expenditures and so burdensome in taxation, as that its adoption will crush every material interest, make our lands valueless, destroy the agricultural labor of the country, oppress all, starve the poor, and flood the land with indolence and poverty and famine and vice and crime.

5th. It disfranchises by the oath which it requires, nineteen-twentieths of the white men of Alabama.

6th. It requires every voter to swear not only that he is in favor of negro equality now, but that he always will be in favor of it.

7th. It makes that most valued of all rights to an American freeman—the right of suffrage—depend not upon principle, but upon political opinion. If a Radical, a man has the right to vote, if not a Radical he has no right to vote.

8th. It takes from us the right of "trial by a jury of our peers."

9th. It is in defiance of the laws of nature which have made the white man the superior, and the negro the inferior. It is an insult to the intelligence of the age, a libel upon its civilization, a stain upon the name of American, an absurdity which will incur the ridicule, the contempt, the pity of the civilized world.

10th. It will fasten a moral gangrene upon the nation, which will rapidly extend to other parts, and will infect and corrupt and destroy the Republic.

11th. The principles involved in it, extended and established in the other Southern States, will form a consolidated political body which, acting as a unit, will hold the balance of power, and through the general Government, will subject the people of the United States to the domination of the negro.

12th. Its adoption will be a move backward from religion and civilization to superstition and barbarism; from the Constitution and Laws to anarchy and despotism; from the high auspices of the Caucasian to the low prestige of the African. Its policy will make Alabama and the other Southern States African provinces.

With these startling and terrible consequences before us, we feel that we should be recreant to all sense of duty, to every manly impulse, to fail to oppose it for the common good of the people of our State, and of the United States. We oppose it to avoid incalculable mischief to all the people of Alabama, both white and black. We oppose it to prevent great injury to the whites, and to avert destruction from the blacks.

In this opposition, so reasonable and just, and necessary to the welfare of the people of the United States, as well as the people of Alabama, we invoke the sympathy of the wise, and the good, and the patriotic people of the North and West. To them we appeal, in the great and perilous issues impending over us and the country. From them alone we can obtain relief. For ourselves, we will do our duty by all the moral means in our power; we will work faithfully to escape the evils that hang over us; and if they must come, we will bear them for the time with patience and with fortitude, sustained by the hope and the belief, that through the mighty agency of the intelligent voting people of the North and West our day of deliverance will soon come.

We inaugurate this movement on the part of the white people of Dallas County,

and in any spirit of hostility to our colored population, nor from any indisposition to give to them any right which will conduce to their advancement and the common good. We are their real and their true friends; we regard their interest and our interest as consistent and identical. If we prosper, they prosper. If all prosper, then we shall be a harmonious, and contented, and happy people. We only object to conferring upon them privileges which they know not how to use, and imposing upon them responsibilities which they know not how to fill.

We object to putting them into positions involving on their duties which they cannot discharge, and where their failure will injure the whole community, and recoil with crushing power upon themselves, which, by making their incompetency both conspicuous and injurious, will add increased offensiveness to the prejudice of race and of color, and in a few years make them the victims of the delusion which injudicious or pretended friends are now practising upon them.

We are aware that we will be misrepresented and misunderstood. That the action of this meeting will, by some, be attributed to feelings of hostility to the black man and unfriendliness to the people of the North.

We of the South have been misrepresented in the past (in spirit) we are rebels still. "That we did not wish Northern men to come among us," "That they would not be safe in coming here," "That the reception to be met with by them at the South would be that of ill-suppressed aversion or cold disdain, or open violence."

We assert that these statements are false. We ask the people of the North to remember that these are the pronouncements of a partisan press, interested in preventing a harmonious reunion of the white men of the North and of the South, and we invite you to come and see and know for yourselves. We assure you kind and courteous treatment; with the frankness and the unreserve which has ever marked Southern hospitality, we will extend to you a cordial welcome. We want men of virtue, men of honor, men of skill, of industry, of energy, of capital. Here is to be found the most profitable investment for capital, the largest inducements to enterprise, the richest rewards for industry, the highest premium for skill and experience in arts and in agriculture. Our soil teems with undeveloped treasures; the earth with inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron. Come and aid us in bringing them to light and life. Leave your icebound clime and come where now, even in mid winter, the fragrance of the violet perfumes the air, and the roses bloom, (where the working season is all the year round.) Come, and beneath the genial glow of our Southern sun, all prejudice will dissolve and sectional antipathies disappear, and the men of the North and South, mingling harmoniously together, will justly and wisely maintain, and honorably and proudly assert the supremacy of the race who, in all climes, and in all ages, have been the standard-bearers of civilization, whose hands have ever swayed the sceptre of dominion, and on whose brow has been ever stamped the sign of superiority.

Do you doubt us? Look to the history of the last two years. Since the day that our armies surrendered and our people pledged their honor to the compact of submission, throughout the South there has been no act of hostility to the Government of the United States.

We have been taxed without representation. We have seen a military despotism established over us. We have seen our laws set aside at the pleasure of a military commander. We have seen our civil officers, the most worthy and unexceptionable, deposed, and in some instances thieves put in their places. We have seen the black man instigated to rapine and violence. We have seen midnight meetings of armed black leaguers in many parts of our country. We have seen our labor demoralized by political swindlers and cheats, we have seen our people beggared and our land made desolate—but still we have stood steadfast and true to the covenant we have made. Youth has learned to check the fiery impulses of its impassioned spirit, manhood to repress its natural and just indignation, age has stifled the inspirations and the promptings of those holy memories that carry it back to the dawn of American freedom and American greatness, all these are hushed at the stern bidding of our plighted faith, that we will true allegiance bear to the government of the United States—and with the same unflinching integrity we will bear yet longer, and suffer more till the knowledge of our wrongs and the evils we endure shall penetrate the veil which prejudice and falsehood have raised between us and the justice and magnanimity of the people of the North and West. Before this panel of our peers—before this grand jury of American freemen, we present our cause—the cause of constitutional liberty in America—a cause worthy of the august tribunal to which we submit it—a cause which involves the life of the South and the fate of the nation. Render such a verdict as becomes the descendants of the men who framed the Constitution; such a verdict as will be worthy the countrymen of Washington.

Col. J. H. Caldwell and Hon. M. J. Turnley then addressed the meeting in a pointed, forcible, and eloquent manner, which was well received and heartily approved and applauded by the audience.

Col. Caldwell then offered the fol-

lowing resolution which was adopted: Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet again on the 20th inst. at this place.

A Conservative Club was then formed; and T. A. Walker elected a Delegate from this County, to meet the Executive Committee in Montgomery.

The Jacksonville Republican, National Intelligencer, and all other papers, feeling disposed, were requested to publish these proceedings.

Meeting adjourned to 20th inst.

J. R. CLARK, Ch'm.
J. F. GRANT, Secs.
G. I. TURNLEY, Secs.

Public Speaking in Calhoun County

At the following times and places, by several Speakers. Every person is invited to attend. Come one, come all and hear the new Constitution read and expounded, and the cause of the white man vindicated.

On Saturday 25th day of January, 1868, at Cross Plains, White Plains, Oxford and Alexandria—all on the same day, several speakers at each place.

On Friday, Jan. 31, at Peck's Hill—At Francis' Store, Sulphur Springs beat—Judge T. A. Walker and other speakers will be present.

Washington,

Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Developments within the past few days prove that Gen. Grant's friends are playing a deep game for the Presidential stake.

THE RESTORATION OF THE SOUTH.

It is charged that in the event of a split in the convention, and Chase should be the candidate for the Radicals, that Grant's friends in Congress, will not allow the Southern States to be restored. The probability is, that under the reconstruction laws, all those States would vote for Chase. Such, in effect, were the remarks made to-day by a prominent friend of Gen. Grant. Thus it appears, the restoration of those States depends solely upon the use that can be made of them politically.

THE REMOVAL OF POPE AND SWAYNE.

The removal of Gen. Pope and Swayne is denounced bitterly by the Radicals, who claim it as corroborative evidence of the President's determination to usurp the legislative functions of Congress. Grant, however, is said to have approved of it.

MEADE'S POSITION.

General Meade is in full accord with the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUTURE POLICY.

Democrats express the opinion that the President means aggressive action hereafter with Congress, and will not allow the South to be Africanized if it can be averted by Executive powers.

CABLE SUMMARY.

The French headquarters at Paris has been discovered and important documents captured and sent to England. The recent diploma in consultation at St. Petersburg has a warlike significance.

The Roman conference is abandoned.

The Sultan protests to Napoleon against Russian agents endeavoring to excite revolt among his Christian subjects.

Austrian dispatches from Alexandria state that, Theodore having yielded, the Abyssinian expedition is suspended.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Bullock's message says:

"Let us hear no more of confiscation and attitudinizing for the Southern masses. Let us make an end of illiberal and unfriendly legislation, and while compromising no principle for which we have contended, let us restore those lately in rebellion to equality of rights as speedily as is consistent with the national safety."

He concludes a long eulogy of Grant with strong expressions regarding his fitness for the Presidency.

The shooting of Busted.

From the Mobile Register.

Judge Busted, of the U. S. District Court, was suddenly and unexpectedly attacked and shot yesterday by Mr. L. V. B. Martin, District Attorney. From eye witnesses we gather the following regarding the immediate circumstances of the shooting.

About half past nine yesterday morning Judge Busted crossed the street directly from the Battle House towards the Customhouse. Mr. Martin was standing in front of one of the granite blocks at the southern entrance of the Customhouse, facing the street, and as Judge Busted passed his foot upon the curbstone of the sidewalk, Martin leveled a revolver and fired at him, the ball striking just below the breastbone and knocking him down. He fell backward, outward of the pavement, with one foot lying thereon, and Martin then advanced and deliberately fired two more shots, one of them striking the right leg below the knee and passing up into the thigh, several inches above the knee, whence it was afterwards extracted by the surgeons.

The cause of this murderous assault,

being a matter which was argued in

the court, and will be fully investigated and made public.

Judge Busted is a sworn enemy to the monstrous corruptions in office with which this country is cursed. He has proved it, and was proceeding to prove it in the most emphatic manner; whatever may have been said or printed about his public history, nobody can deny that an indictment had been found for the Grand Jury against Mr. Martin for malfeasance in office. We know nothing, at present, of its specifications. It seems that he attributed it to Judge Busted, and has been heard to make dire threats against him. After being arrested, in fact, he exhibited no contrition for the cruel deed, and said that he had some time ago, warned Judge Busted to arm and defend himself. To a question whether he desired to make any statement to the public, he replied that he did not, at present.

We charge our friends at the North to see to it that the odium of this wretched and cowardly deed is not cast upon the people of Mobile, nor attributed to any manœuvre spirit prevailing among the Southern people. Its perpetrator is not us. He may be a Southern-born man, but he belongs to the class known here as Southern renegades. He is a Radical.

Just before going to press we learn that Judge Busted's condition is considered by his physician's highly favorable. His pulse is strong and regular, and he suffers very little pain from his wounds.

A LESSON FOR SOUTHERN RADICALS.

"The Hungarian traitor Gorgy was recently hooted out of the visitors' gallery at the chamber in Pesth. He returned to his lodgings, where he was subsequently regaled with a chairvair under his window."

We find the above paragraph in one of our exchanges. The lesson it teaches should not be lost upon Southern radicals.

The Southern man who now sells himself to the enemies of his section and of his race, and for the sake of money or office or the rewards of power in any shape, joins in the attempt to convert his State into a barbaric province under negro control and rule, is guilty of treason so dark a hue that the crime of the Hungarian traitor compared with it seems respectable; and as he is now shunned and detested and loathed by his white countrymen of this section, so he will soon be hated and abhorred in every white community on the face of the earth.

Gorgy is tolerated in Austria, to whose sovereignty he sold his countrymen—tolerated by the Austrians because his crime was committed in behalf of their country; but no Hungarian will ever pronounce his name except to couple it with a curse.

But the crime of the Southern man who is aiding and abetting carpet bag adventurers and free negroes and political gamblers at Washington to overthrow the republican governments of our fathers in the Southern States and erect upon their ruins marionette despotisms to be controlled solely by an inferior race, is a crime against the white race the world over; and when the madness of this dark hour shall have passed away, one guilty of this monstrous offence can hide his infamy only in the heart of some African kingdom where no adventurous traveller will ever follow, and where no ray of intelligence will ever penetrate.—Sel. Messenger.

God Bless the President!

In behalf, says the Macon Messenger, of the men, women, and children of the white race of the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, and of all lovers of the country and its Constitution in every nook and corner of this broad land, we thank President Johnson for the order elsewhere to be found removing John Pope from the position he has so wantonly, meanly, and persistently used to oppress and degrade a defenceless people. It is a vindication of the position and declaration of the Conservatives, not only of Georgia, but of the Union. It gives some assurance that the Right will not be bound, in the coming struggle, hand and foot, and laid helpless at the feet of Force and Fraud. It will insure to the friends of free government in these States, an equal chance with its enemies. It will lift up the hearts and strengthen the hands of all who reverence Law and Order. It is a deadly thrust at the foul schemes of negro domination.

It teaches the good, the virtuous, and the respectable, that the darkest hour is just before the dawn, and thunders in the ears of the wicked and vicious, the betrayers of their fellow-citizens, the infamous hosts who thrive and fatten on their country's ruin, that justice still lives, and that their crimes cannot at any time escape punishment. It is a death blow to the unscrupulous horde of place hunters and plunderers, the scoundrels, renegades, and adventurers who fight under the banner of Brown and his lieutenants.

In Gen. George G. Meade, the country recognizes a gentleman and soldier of the Hancock pattern. His reputation is as stainless as Pope's is tainted. He fought us like a soldier, and has never, so far as we know, used his power to oppress or traduce. For this Christmas present—although a day or two late—we again thank the President with all the heartiness that a grateful people can feel.

The Cincinnati Commercial says, Col. Wager Swayne is soon to be ordered to the plains on duty against the Indians. Poor Wager!

ARE WE A NATION.

To the pompous question with which Sumner introduced his political harangue to the Western people, the Indianapolis Herald replies:

"We are a nation in which more than one-half the subjects are denounced as traitors to the Government by the remaining minority—a nation in which the head of the Government professes to derive its powers from the consent of the governed, and yet governs one-half its territory without such consent—a nation which mobs its President—a nation which supports a freedman's bureau—a nation which gives the franchise to a debased and ignorant race in one section, and denies them the same favor in another—a nation which grinds one section to powder between the upper and nether millstones of partisan hate—a nation which defies John Brown, and would hang Jefferson Davis on a four apple tree—a nation in which the widow of a late lamented President hawks the fruits of shameless bribery and corruption through the streets of New York, and threatens to equal if somebody doesn't come down with the dust. Not to put too fine a point on it, & without the least intention of being profane we might say we are a h—l of a nation, or will be, if Mr. Sumner and his school of patriots are allowed to run the machine much longer."

Sword, Torch and Compass—"The sword to kill, the torch to burn, and the compass to divide out the beautiful lands of the South." This is the emphatic language used against a Southern people. Shall we calmly submit and permit those making use of such language to prescribe and prepare all of our Pills, Bitters, Tonics, Blood Purifiers, Cough Syrups, Child Medicines, &c., at a time when better Medicines are prepared and offered by our own "Gentle and kind?" The "Great Southern Preparations" are made in the South & embrace a class of select family medicines. See advertisement.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. Its only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address:

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second Street,
Williamsburg, New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in proper confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
42 Cedar Street, New York.

INFORMATION.

Infestation guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or hairless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST,
823 Broadway,
New York.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET, Georgia.

WHITE and WHITLOCK, Proprietors.

DRYSON and WILEY, Clerks.

E. L. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law,

AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

Will practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties; and give prompt and faithful attention to all business confided to his care.
Particular attention given to the collection of debts. Oct. 19, 1867.—ly

SPUN COTTON

FOR SALE;
At Wholesale and Retail;
BY
E. L. WOODWARD.

W. C. LAND,

Watchmaker,
CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with dispatch and at low rates to suit the times.
Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1868.

NEW HOTEL

IN JACKSONVILLE.
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a HOTEL in the large and commodious Brick Building on the north-east corner of the public square, which was built and fitted up expressly for that purpose. His table will be furnished with the best that the market affords, and no expense or effort spared for the comfort and convenience of his patrons.
Permanent boarders will be taken at fifteen dollars per month; and transient customers, at corresponding reasonable rates.
S. D. McCLELLAN.
Jan. 4, 1868.

No Advance.

FROM some cause a wrong impression has been made upon some minds in relation to the price of Tuition in the Female Academy. There is no advance in tuition for 1868, but the first term of school is to continue six months instead of five. The price stands still at \$3 to \$6 per month. The friends of the Female Academy will please notice the very liberal deduction to be made in favor of all who will pay monthly or quarterly.
Jan. 4, '68. I. F. F. 22 D.

SILVER RUN, Ala. Nov. 20th.

Mr. Editor:

Through your columns permit me to make a few suggestions concerning fruit, its health and culture.

True, some persons, and even physicians say we must not eat much ripe fruit during the sickly season. You know men differ in their views. I set out upon the subject of good ripe fruit. If it is good of course it is palatable, yet that does not make it healthy; its being ripe and good has a leaning in that direction. The Good One introduced it in the world for man's use, (not a nurse) precisely at the best time to promote man's health. Who can say that those nice, melting and delicious pears found in our nurseries are not healthy?

Just go over to Mr. R. R. Hurdley's who has two thousand trees in one orchard. Say they are unhealthy, that excellent and clever man would think one crazy, and so would I.

Take a good ripe peach in its season, what is more delicious, and then what can be more refreshing to the system, giving tone to the digestive organs and to the bowels. Some physicians give their typhoid patients ripe peaches and ripe grapes, because it revives the salivary glands, and has a tendency to restore the necessary healthful fluids. Fruits, good ripe fruits are healthy, because the Good One has made them to ripen precisely at the time the system most needs them, and after all the healthfulness connected with good ripe fruit. How exceedingly pleasant are such fruits. From May to November, the strawberries, the raspberries, the plums, the early June pear, the peach, all along till the 1st of November. If the people were just supplied, our general health would be better. Now these supplies can be had at all the nurseries. By little care and but little trouble, any of us can have a plenty of good fruits ordinary seasons all Summer. For one sir, I believe, that if all persons generally were to eat a plenty of good ripe fruits, such persons would seldom if ever have a chill, or bilious fever. The very life animating juices of the dwarf pear, and ripe peach, have a tendency to drive off biliousness and dyspeptic inclinations. And while the stomach and bowels are right, who could have such diseases? Again these fruits dried, in the winter time when we are healthful. The time has come when we have of necessity to eat less hot meat, supply its place in summer with good ripe fruit, and in winter with dried fruits, always on our table in some shape, who can question that our people would be more healthy. Connected with all this excellence is the magnificent deliciousness to the appetite and feelings in partaking. Now taking all together, who will deny themselves the privilege of a good orchard?

Some people have fears about the prosperity of grape vines in this country. I think the difficulty lies in the kinds, and way vines are planted and pruned. Instance—the Isabella grape bears well about one season in five. On level land will not pay. The Catawba and Devereaux and coppernong have done well for me, ever since they have borne fruit, and sell in Tallahassee or Selma at fifty cents per pound. It is perfectly immaterial to dig ditches two or three feet deep to plant a grape cutting. Dig up one of these plants one or two years old, at the bottom end of said cutting grows a few roots as long as your finger, from two to six inches of the surface of the ground grows two or three long thirty roots, nourishing the plant. Look all over these hills and valleys, and wherever they are permitted grow wild. Dig one up and see like the sturdy oak and pine, more of the roots (except the tap root) are not very distant from the surface of the ground. Dig up that plant placed two feet in the ground, and below eight inches, it is slimy and forbidding to the touch. Is there any health in such a vine? Nature plants the vine and oak on top of the ground and gives strength to penetrate the hardest soil to its proper depth. The fumes of the earth, and gasses produced by the sun-light, warmth, and rain, envelope about the plants, and infuse vegetation and power of growth, but not below this proper element. Who is right Mr. Editor, nature or the people? Again, some say prune vines when they bleed, and let the frost run out; strange superstition. Nature has started vegetation in the vine, preparing it for fruit, and we bleed it contrary to nature. If I desired my vines not to produce a grape, that is the course I would pursue. If I wanted them to rot, I would trim them and let them bleed. Now sir, taking nature as our guide, the best time to trim fruit trees and prune grape vines, is just as the leaves have fallen. Nature has done its office for the growth of that tree or vine for that season; and by coldest weather the cut wood will have healed over in a great degree. The old habit was to prune in the Spring and then around the wound grow out many little twigs, all to cut off again. If trimmed when leaves fall off, no little twigs grow next Spring round the roots. Which is best?

Yours truly, S. G. JENKINS.

The losses by fire in St. Louis for the past year amounted to \$2,787,800, on which there was an insurance of \$1,788,026. The chief loss was by the burning of the Lindell hotel in March last.

It is said that Gen. Banks, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is willing to go one hundred millions on Cuba, provided we secure satisfactory terms of payment, and that he claims he has a majority of the House with him.

A CONTRAST.

What a striking contrast does the action of Mr. Cooper, as shown by the subjoined card from the Opelika Recorder, present, when compared with the course of those white men who for the sake of office or other personal benefit affiliate with the negro party in Alabama.

He, with true nobility of soul, refuses to accept the benefit whenever the implication of dishonor may be possibly attach to it, while they not only accept the bribe, but on bended knee, and with eyes blinded with tears of repentance for the only noble deeds they ever did, beg and supplicate for it, and show themselves ready to be willing instruments for working oppression and fastening tyranny upon the necks of their fellow citizens.

From all such may the good Lord in mercy deliver us.—Selma Times.

TO THE PUBLIC.

My name having appeared in the list sent to Congress by the Convention for the removal of political disabilities, I take occasion to say that the same was done without my approval, consent or knowledge, and that I do not affiliate or sympathize with that Convention, nor can I support the Constitution it has framed.

In supporting John C. Meaders for the Convention I was actuated by motives of a personal nature and my confidence in his patriotism. This confidence he has still further deserved by his manly protest against the work of that Convention. A. A. COOPER.

The Georgia Convention is as bad off as the Louisiana Convention, and both are dreadfully bad off for money. In Louisiana the State Treasurer certifies that he has no funds to the credit of the Convention; and the various attempts of the body to raise supplies in one quarter or another have all failed. In Georgia the State Treasurer has refused to pay out any money for the Convention, even though directed to do so by an ordinance which had the authorization of Gen. Pope. The Convention proposes to make a special levy for their expenses; but we fear their work will be over before it can be collected. In the meantime, the members of both conventions have been extremely straitened for want of means, and black as well as white delegates have had to resort to all sorts of expedients to pay their way. It is a curious spectacle.—N. Y. Times

Ain't it a pair of spectacles, Mr. Times?

A Washington telegram says that General Meade is expected by the administration to pursue the same policy that Hancock has inaugurated in Louisiana.

The effects of Reconstruction.—The New York World publishes nearly eight columns of letters from its Southern correspondence, giving details of the ruin, despair, poverty and lawlessness which the radical conspiracy to curse that section with negro domination has already visited upon a once fertile and prosperous country. These shocking accounts of the effect of negro demoralization, brutality and savagery show that Russia has not visited upon Poland, nor Turkey upon Crete, such merciless punishment as radicalism has inflicted upon the Cotton States. The refined and diabolical cruelty of making the brutal slaves of yesterday the masters of to-day, has been followed by consequences as fatal and speedy as those which ensue from administering deadly poisons. In some sections of the South, the negroes have taken to the woods as outlaws and banded together for the destruction of property. In others they have collected armies of eight hundred armed desperadoes, and are threatening towns with sack and rapine. Everywhere they are fully armed, and under the control of insensibilities who drive them as they would sheep or oxen.

An Inducement.

J. M. CARROLL, west side of the public square has on hand, Spades, long handled Shovels and Chopping Axes of superior quality at greatly reduced prices—and is also offering his stock of DRY GOODS at extremely low figures for Cash. Those wishing cheap goods would do well to call, examine & price his Stock before purchasing elsewhere.—Every dime saved is a dime made.

Look Here!

The wise man says, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Call then and pay: the time is out. To be candid, I am impatient.

Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD.
Jan. 11, 1868.

LONG STREET ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL Male and Female School.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st Monday in February, 1868.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

First Class,	\$10 00
2nd "	15 00
3rd "	20 00
4th "	25 00
Music	20 00
Contingent fund,	2 00

Board can be had in good families from \$10 00 to 12 00 per month.
R. G. RAGAN, Principal.
H. M. EVANS, Assistant.
January 11th, 1868.

THE OLD "JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,"

BY J. D. HAMMOND.

I respectfully announce to the traveling public, and citizens of the Town and Country generally, that I am still keeping this Hotel. I shall endeavor to have my table furnished with every thing this and the city markets afford. Having purchased my supplies for the year very low, I feel confident I can board *as cheap as the cheapest*. Being determined to spare neither capital nor pains to give satisfaction, I solicit a liberal share of patronage.

There is a good Livery Stable connected with this House, plentifully furnished to take care of horses; and supplied with various conveniences for travellers off the usual routes.
J. D. HAMMOND.
Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1868.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of Joseph Lloyd, dec. by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 29th day of October, 1867: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.
GEO. W. LOYD, Adm.
Jan. 11, 1868.

New Prints, DOMESTICS, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

Just Received,

Which I desire to sell for

E. L. WOODWARD.

Dec. 26, 1867.

"Why Don't You"

CALL AND GET A

New Cloak!

We have them of the latest styles

at 55 to 85.

NEW STORE

T. F. WYNN & CO.

Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1868.

Portrait Painting.

Mrs. A. T. FORQUAR

Will be pleased to receive orders in any style, of portraits, from small cabinet up to life size, engravings, Vignettes, Vest, &c. Full Length. She will colour in water, chalk and oil, according to the taste of her patrons.

Photographs coloured in any of the above styles, at prices adapted to the present crisis.

Mrs. F. for the last few years has been associated with Mr. James Whitehorn, a regular member of the New York Academy of Design, as an Associate Artist, and she receives from him the instruction of a professional, and who will give sittings to any of her pictures if required. His studio is 509, Room 8, Broadway, N. Y.

Lessons will be given in Drawing and Painting.

N. B. When sittings cannot be had, Pictures will be faithfully executed from Daguerotypes, Ambrotypes and Photographs.

OXFORD INSTITUTE,

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL

MALE AND FEMALE

OXFORD, Ala.

The Spring Session of 1868

will commence on the first Monday in February.

Board of Instruction.

Wm. J. GORDEN, Principal, and Professor of Mathematics and Moral and Mental Science.

JOHN L. DODSON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

Mrs. BETTIE C. FENBLETON, Principal, Instructor in Female Department.

F. M. HODGES, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Institution is located at the village of Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala., immediately on the Selma and Dalton R. R.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical, requiring of each pupil a clear understanding of the fundamental principles of each study before advancing to higher classes.

The regulations formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild though positive, and will be rigidly enforced. Every effort will be made to instill into the mind of the student the virtues that adorn and ennoble the human heart; and it is hoped that no one will apply for admission into this Institution, who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

The buildings and grounds are so arranged that males and females will not necessarily be together, only during the hours of recitation.

Such additional Teachers will be employed as the necessities of the Institution may demand.

EXPENSES PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Tuition, \$20 00 || Music—Vocal | 2 00 |
| Music—Instrumental | 30 00 |
| Incidental, | 2 00 |

Instruction in vocal music will be given daily to the entire school by Prof. Hodges.

Candidates for the Christian Ministry of all denominations will be admitted free of charge for tuition.

Pupils will be received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the term.

Payments will be required strictly in advance.

Good board can be obtained in private families at from \$10 to \$12 50 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, or

Prof. JOHN L. DODSON.
Oxford, Ala. Dec 18th, 1867.

House and Lot to Rent.

A house containing four large rooms and two entries, suitable for a boarding house, with kitchen, smoke-house, and a good garden, with choice fruit trees, and well watered, will be rented on good terms. For particulars enquire at this office.

April 20, 1868.

ROBT. A. PETTIBONE,

(Successor to N. D. JOHNSON & Co.)

RECEIVING

AND

Forwarding Merchant,

Selma, Alabama.

Ware House and Wharf at the terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Rail Road.

Cotton or Merchandise of any description Consigned to this House will be forwarded promptly and as low as through any house in Selma.

Feb. 16, 1867.—U.

ABNER WILLIAMS,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

Commission Merchant.

Selma, Ala.

THANKFUL for the patronage heretofore extended him, again tenders his services to the public in the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c.

Will advance Baggings & Rope to his patrons. A liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited.

Aug 5th, 1867.

Woolsey, Walker, & Co.

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

SELMA AND MOBILE.

ARE prepared to advance Baggings, Rope, Ties, Supplies & Money to their friends, and to sell at the highest market price all Cotton and Produce consigned to them at either SELMA or MOBILE.

Sept. 7, 1867.—Jm.

The Jacksonville Female

ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, February 24, 1868, under the direction of

REV. D. F. SMITH, Principal, MISS MARY A. TURNLEY, Teacher in Primary Department.

MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, Instructor in Musical Department.

The course of instruction is substantial embracing the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools.

The 3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-

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The many friends of Dr. W. T. EWING, of Gadsden, bring him out as the Conservative Union candidate for Congress in this the 5th Congressional District.

Monday next is the day appointed for the adjourned meeting of the Conservative party of Calhoun—important business to transact—interesting meeting anticipated—let all attend who possibly can.

The News.—Our readers will find in to-day's paper copious extracts from the telegraphic intelligence, very interesting, but still unsatisfactory as to final results.

Congress seems to be going on from bad to worse, making confusion worse confounded. Of the many propositions before that body, all intended for the further oppression and humiliation of the South, we cannot even conjecture which will finally prevail. The passage of one unconstitutional law requires the passage of several others to prop and uphold it. In fact Congress seems madly bent on assuming dictatorial and despotic power, and utterly destroying the co-ordinate branches of the government. We can only wonder, wait and see what is to be the end of these things.

The Conference of the Conservatives of this State at Montgomery on the 14th inst. it will be seen, recommend the Conservative party not to vote at the approaching election, the reasons for which will be given in an address in a few days.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—In these latter days of imposition and swindling, we, as well as others have been repeatedly imposed upon by Agents of this description; but we take pleasure in saying, that we find an honorable exception in the case of Messrs. A. F. LINS-COLN & Co., 89 Court street, Boston.—So far as we have had business transactions with them we find them liberal in their propositions, and punctual in the fulfillment of their contracts. From such agents we shall always be pleased to receive advertising orders.

J. M. CARROLL has still on hand a fine lot of choice Cheiving Tobacco, at as low price as heretofore.

See notice of positively last appearance of Bailey Troupe.

SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL.—We have received several numbers of this truly able, neat and beautiful weekly sheet, and most cordially commend it to the patronage of all who may desire a literary paper, chaste and elevated in tone, and having a long list of contributors unsurpassed for talent and popularity as writers, on the American Continent.

The price to single subscribers is only \$3 per annum, and to clubs at much lower rates.

See notice of reception of New Goods, at nearly old time prices, by Col. John D. Hoke.

[Communicated.]

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to call attention to the announcement of the name of Dr. W. T. Ewing of Gadsden, as the Conservative Union candidate for Congress. The Dr. is a native of Georgia and has been a resident of Georgia and Alabama since 1855. He is a gentleman of fine literary attainments and possesses an unblemished moral character. His intimate relation with the people, as a Physician, Druggist and farmer, enables him to understand the wants of the country. He is a Democrat in principle, a man of great firmness and decided ability. Confronted with our people's situation—industrial, pecuniary and politically.—He is fully qualified under the reconstruction acts, and can take the test oath—is in favor of removing all disabilities from the people—and is opposed to the adoption of the constitution &c. of the late Ala. State Convention.

VOTER.

It is said that Gen. Banks, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is willing to go one hundred millions on Cuba, provided we secure satisfactory terms of payment, and that he claims he has a majority of the House with him.

See new advertisement in to-day's paper of Druggists & Co.'s Great Southern Preparations. Several Descriptions of these medicines have been used in this community, and found to possess all the virtues claimed for them. Several bottles of the "English Female Bitters," "Extract of Barbary Cubebs and Buchu," "King of Chills" &c may now be obtained at the Jacksonville Drug Store, and persons needing them would do well to call soon.

LATEST NEWS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON!

RECONSTRUCTION ACTS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT!

PROBABLY BE DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL!

TENNESSEE LAW ENFRANCHISING NEGROES DECLARED NULL AND VOID!

BISHOP HOPKINS DEAD!

FROM WASHINGTON!

Washington, Jan. 10.—The Proceedings in the Supreme Court are attracting intense interest. It is the impression that Bench will decide adversely to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts.

The following occurred to-day: Judge Black moved that a day be appointed for hearing *ex parte* McCordle, but Mr. Stanberry objected to arguing the case on behalf of the Government, because he had written his opinions sustaining the other side. The matter was deferred upon Stanberry's suggestion until the Government could arrange to appear by some other counsel.

This case is that of Col. McCordle, the editor of Vickburg, who was imprisoned by Gen. Ord. The decision is looked for at an early day, and the impression is very general that the writ will be granted, which would virtually set aside the law.

The second case involves the constitutionality of the law by which Congress authorized sales of captured property, and directed the proceeds to be paid into treasury, at the same time providing that claimants might at the end of two years bring suit for the recovery through Court claims. The case comes up through the action of the owner as a lot of cotton, who brought suit directly against the officer making the seizure.

This latter person pleads the law as his defense. What is known as the Virginia case affects the mode in which Congress can proceed in ratifying contracts between the States. It comes into court on the motion of parties representing Virginia, and claiming that the cession of the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson to West Virginia was not valid, although ratified by Congress. The State of West Virginia provided for receiving these counties upon the consent of Virginia being given. This consent was obtained, and Congress was asked to ratify the contract. Before the action of this body was consummated, Virginia withdrew her consent, but Congress paid attention to this action, and proceeded to ratify the agreement. Virginia claims that such action was unconstitutional, and carries it into the Supreme Court to test it.

SENATE.—Proceedings unimportant; until the House bill suspending the contraction of the currency came up. The amendment that nothing in this or any existing act shall be construed to increase the United States currency, except fifty millions of revenue in a ready authorized, was defeated, 47 to 37.

HOUSE.—The bill creating the new commission of five on whiskey matters passed.

The following States have adopted the constitutional amendment known as the Fourteenth Article:

New Hampshire, Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Michigan, Massachusetts and Nebraska.

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Jan. 10.—An ordinance was introduced limiting the operation of the relief ordinance adopted by the Convention in December, to cases prior to the first of June, 1865. A letter was read from Senator Sherman to a delegate, saying the Convention should have no fears, but go ahead, and that if additional legislation is needed, to state what it is, and it will be furnished.

Gen. Meade addressed the Convention, saying that he was sent to administer the reconstruction acts, which were law till declared otherwise by competent authority, and he should do so faithfully for the best interests of the people, as he understood them. He said that it was a popular impression that he was bound to enforce the legislation of the Convention, but prior to the adoption of the new constitution, such legislation was not valid. The law gave him a discretionary power; he might enforce some measures, and especially any well digested scheme of relief.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—It is understood that in yesterday's executive session meeting by Democrats, to consider Stanton's case in open session, it was defeated, and that Doollittle asked that as Gen. Howard's report had been published, the minority report might be published. Permission was refused.

SENATE.—Mrs. Jesse Fremont petitions for the restoration of property in San Francisco, Cal. taken by military authorities.

Sumner presented a petition from the negroes of Fulton county, Georgia, setting forth their miserable condition and asking relief.

Sumner introduced a joint resolution declaring the adoption of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

After unimportant business the Senate went into Executive Session and adjourned.

Horse.—Devoted entirely to speech-

The Agricultural Department promulgates the following:

The returns relative to cotton indicate fully twenty per cent. aggregate increase over the crop of last year. The actual crop of 1866, as sold and shipped, making due allowance for receipts of previous crop and amount not sent forward, on the 1st of September, 1867, was very nearly 1,900,000 bales, while the estimate of this Department in October, 1866, was 1,835,000 bales.—The total estimate, made in view of all the Department's data, as well as our side information, is placed at 2,340,000 bales.

The House Committee on Reconstruction this evening agreed upon a bill to be reported on Monday, declaring that—

There are to civil governments in the late rebellious States, and that the provisional governments shall not be recognized as valid or legal by either the executive or judicial authority of the United States.

In order to the speedy enforcement of the several reconstruction laws, the General of the Army is authorized to relieve all officers now employed and appoint others for the performance of all acts required by those statutes to the end that the people of the said several States may speedily organize civil governments Republican in form, and be restored to their power in the Union.

The General of the Army is also empowered to remove all civil officers and appoint others in their places.

So much of the reconstruction acts as authorizes the President to detail military commanders or to remove others is repealed.

The bill declares it unlawful for the President to order any part of the army or navy to assist by force of arms the will of those Provisional Governments to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States.

The bill further declares that the interference by any person with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the Army shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof, on conviction, shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

The bill repeals all parts of the reconstruction acts inconsistent with the above provisions.

Stevens voted against the bill in the Committee, asserting that it was intended to elect Grant.

Pope had a prolonged interview with Grant.

This evening's Express has the following:

The House Judiciary Committee will on Monday report on Senate bill denouncing a quorum of the Supreme Court, with an amendment providing that it shall be necessary that two thirds of the Court shall agree before any law of Congress is pronounced unconstitutional.

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Jan. 11.—The Convention was almost exclusively occupied during the day's session in debating a series of resolutions partitioning Congress to remove the present State officers, or give the Convention power to do so with authority to fill the vacancies thus made, and adjourned pending the discussion.

A general order appeared from General Meade this morning validating an ordinance to stay the collection of debts in Alabama up to the 1st of January 1868, except claims for labor and hire, and up to the late Convention in that State, validation to take effect from to-day, and further ordering that the several officers, judicial and otherwise, respect and obey this order.

A similar order is looked for as to this State when the Convention adopts a personal relief ordinance.

Considerable excitement here tonight over a report on high authority, that Gov. Jenkins has been removed and General Dunn, formerly of Gen. Pope's staff, appointed Governor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—An immense meeting was held in the north Ward on Saturday regarding the safety of naturalized citizens abroad. This question is assuming startling importance.

The radical convention at Indianapolis is resolved to instruct delegates to the 8th convention to incorporate a plank in the platform to pay bonds with legal money unless otherwise endorsed.

The excitement regarding additional reconstruction legislation is intense.

The Tribune's Atlanta special says Meade has removed the Governor and Treasurer of Georgia and appointed Col. Thos. H. Ruger, of the 33d Infantry, Governor, and Capt. Rockwell, of the ordinance department Treasurer.

The dispatch adds that it is reported that the President has directed Gen. Meade to suspend the order removing the Gov. nor.

The Ohio House of Representatives, by a vote of 52 to 37, has withdrawn the ratification of the proposed 4th article.

SENATE

In the Senate a bill authorizing the sale of Harper's Ferry was introduced. Also, one reducing the federal army.

The Judiciary Committee was required to report a bill regulating impeachment trials.

Information from the President regarding Burlingame's Chinese mission was demanded.

The Secretary of the Treasury was asked whether there are not surplus funds in his hands, which could not be

advantageously conveyed into the Treasury.

A Bill amending the Constitution to provide a tribunal to adjudicate differences between the Government and States was taken up, but the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

In the House, under regular Monday's call, bills were introduced establishing a bureau for the relief of Freedmen, defining belligerent rights in the United States, requiring two-thirds of the Senate to ratify any treaty, and a bill to amend the act to promote peace upon national, for the purpose of a treaty bill so far as possible, concerning a railroad bridge across the Ohio at Cincinnati, to tunnel the national debt, providing American citizens abroad, and declaring the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution known as the Fourteenth article.

The speaker submitted a communication from the War Department asking transportation South for certain provisions.

The rules were suspended by a vote of 116 to 41, for the introduction of the additional Reconstruction Bill telegraphed on Saturday last. The bill will be debated to-morrow and Wednesday, when a vote will be taken. The minority are pledged to make no dilatory motions.

The rules were suspended and bill introduced and passed, making five Judges of the Supreme Court a quorum, and requiring two-thirds of full bench to make valid any action inflicting directly or indirectly the laws of Congress, and should any court decide on affect in any way the constitutionality or validity of any laws, the said decision shall be certified to by the Supreme Court, and unless two-thirds of the full bench concur in said decision, it shall stand reversed. Passed by a vote of 116 to 39.

The impression gains that the Supreme Court will sustain the House in aggressive legislation regarding the Supreme Court.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The proceedings in the House to-day render the passage of the Reconstruction bill on Wednesday almost certain.

The Evening Express newspaper says: "We have reason to believe that General Grant will sustain him in any action that he may find it necessary to take regarding the Government and Treasurer of Georgia."

After the vote on the bill to reorganize the rules of the Supreme Court in the House to-day, Garfield moved to suspend the rules, that he might introduce a bill to reduce and improve the military establishment, by the discharge of one major general, the one last commissioned in the grade before the first day of January, 1868, viz: Hancock. After a decided intimation on the part of Brooks, Randall and others, that they would resort to filibustering to prevent the bill passing, Garfield withdrew his motion, giving notice that he would renew it next Monday.

The Senate to-day after an executive session of five hours, passed the resolution reported from the committee on Military Affairs, declaring the removal of the President for removing Stanton from the War Department inefficient, and that they do not therefore concur in the act of suspension. The vote on the passage of the resolution was—yeas 33; nays 6. The Senate then ordered a certified copy of the resolution to be sent to the President, Grant and Stanton.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Senator Thayer will introduce a bill to-morrow, and reduce the number of major-generals to four, and of brigadier-generals to nine. The object of which is to legislate out of commission Major Gen. Hancock and Brig. Gen. Rousseau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate to-day after an executive session of five hours, passed the resolution reported from the committee on Military Affairs, declaring the removal of the President for removing Stanton from the War Department inefficient, and that they do not therefore concur in the act of suspension. The vote on the passage of the resolution was—yeas 33; nays 6. The Senate then ordered a certified copy of the resolution to be sent to the President, Grant and Stanton.

Nearly every Senator of the State represented.

[Telegraphed for the Messenger.]

MONTEAGUE, Jan. 14th, 1868.

In compliance with the request of the State Central Conservative Committee, about seventy gentlemen, representing almost every county in the State, met here to-day to take counsel with each other and the Committee in regard to the best means of defeating the attempt now being made to transfer the political power of the State to the negro.

The Conference was organized by the election of Walter H. Orshaw President, and Robt. McKee Secretary.

The entire day was devoted to a free interchange of opinion, but no result has as yet been reached.

The Conference is in session to-night, and will adjourn over till to-morrow.

Messrs. Crenshaw, Barnes, Walker of Calhoun, Walker of Madison, Cooper, Lyon, Gov. Moore, Chancellors Clarke and Chilton, Judge Fanni g. Cabbot, Rice, Graham, Tyler, Hodgson, Bibb, Chilton, and many others of the ablest men in the State are present.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A certified copy of the Senate's action regarding Stanton's suspension was furnished to the President, Grant and Stanton last night.

Grant and Stanton had a conference last night and met again this morning at the War Office. Grant left the office afterwards and Stanton remained. He received the calls of the various officers of the Department, but up to noon had not formally commenced business.

Up to noon the President had taken no action in the premises. Snow is falling heavily.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

A petition was presented for appropriation to charter a vessel and buy provisions for the suffering poor in Sweden.

A resolution gradually reducing the army, a bill removing the political disabilities of Gov. Patton, a bill amending an act for the security of persons traveling by steam vessels, a bill reducing the number of Major and Brigadier Generals, a bill reserving lands ceded by States lately in rebellion, and the Davis amendment to the constitution, providing a tribunal to determine constitutional questions were discussed.

The anti-contraction bill was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

HOUSE.

The ways and means committee reported the cotton tax bill as amended by the Senate, with a resolution of non-concurrence. Adopted.

The Secretary of the Treasury was called on for a statement of the expense of furnishing the national banks with a circulating medium.

A bill reported by the appropriation committee for the payment of claims on account of seizures or damages to vessels, cars and wagons, or land occupied for fortifications in the South during the war, was laid over.

The reconstruction committee's bill was resumed and discussed.

The Speaker read a communication from Grant covering the following from Steele: "Unless the pending bill in Congress, directing the district commanders to fill the offices in their departments, rescinds the test oath or the provision to select qualified voters, I am informed that his execution in this Department will be entirely impracticable."

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Stanton late this afternoon issued an order informing the employees of the War Office that he had again taken possession of the post box of the War Office.

Stanton drew nearly \$3,000 from the pay office, being his salary during his suspension.

Revenue to-day \$275,000. Pope is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Detroit.

It is understood that the President will in no way recognize Stanton.

It is confidently stated that charges of insubordination hang over Grant.

Nothing definite is known, but the feeling is quite feverish.

Thurman is elected Senator from Ohio.

The Commercial Bank of Memphis has suspended.

FROM ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Jan. 14.—The army of Gen. Sherman is detailed by Gen. Meade as Gov. and Treasurer of Georgia till this morning for Mill Meade's use.

It is reliably stated that there are no funds in the State Treasury, all having been removed in view of the probability of such a seizure.

An order dated the 13th inst. appears from Gen. Jenkins, suspending the collection of all State taxes up to the 1st of May next. The order has authorized such suspension, and the convention adopted a resolution in December requesting Gen. Meade to use his power for this purpose. The effect of this suspension will be to forbid any collection of the tax imposed by the convention for the payment of its expenses.

In the convention to-day resolutions were introduced to draw \$50,000 from the State Treasury for the per diem, and for emolument Congress to donate the public lands to the negroes and thus give them an opportunity to demonstrate any policy they may have for self government.

A resolution complimentary to Hancock was indefinitely postponed—125 to 13.

The following was adopted, after loss of motion to postpone, by 64 to 41:

Resolved. That in the opinion of this convention, it is unwise and inexpedient to directly or indirectly interfere with the legislation of the General Assembly authorizing the issue of bonds for the purpose of paying the indebtedness of the State.

A motion to add "and we hereby recognize such bonds as binding on the State," could find no second, and was not acted on.

The article on franchise was reported. It gives the negroes the right to vote and hold office, and disfranchises up to the 1st of January, 1869, all disfranchised by the 14th amendment, and all unable to register under the reconstruction acts.

New York, Jan. 14.—Money unchanged. Gold more active, 1413-8 a 1420.

THE CONFERENCE AT MONTGOMERY.

Highly Important.

The Conference Advises Whitesmen to Keep Aaway from the Pools.

AN ADDRESS WILL BE ISSUED.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER APPOINTED.

[TELEGRAPHED FOR THE MESSENGER.]

Before adjourning last night the Conference referred the subjects under consideration to a committee composed of S. F. Rice, A. B. Moore, Benj. Fitzpatrick, W. H. Barnes, R. W. Walker, A. B. Cooper, and Alex. White.

At twelve o'clock to-day the committee reported:

First.—Against voting at all the election.

Second.—In favor of a thorough organization.

All the members of this Committee and a large majority of the Conference came here in favor of making an effort at the polls to defeat the ratification of the proposed constitution; but the reasons for a different course were conclusively shown, and they shaped their actions accordingly.

The resolution were unanimously adopted.

The oldest, ablest and most trusty men in the State were present, and their advice backed by the reasons they will give the public, must control the action of the white men of Alabama.

Thursday, the 30th inst., was appointed a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, the observance of which is requested of the white people of Alabama.

To night the Conference will adopt an address setting forth the reasons of its action.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 15.—This morning's Intelligence says it is understood that within a few hours after the reception of the dispatch announcing the removal by Gen. Meade of Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, on account of his refusal to sanction the payment of the Georgia negro convention out of the State funds, Gen. Grant expressed the opinion that Gen. Meade had acted hastily, and that the convention had no right to be paid out of the State treasury.

The reconstruction bill was resumed. Wood having the floor. He characterized the bill as a monstrosity—the most infamous act of all the infamous acts of this infamous Congress.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge,) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address—

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburg, New York.

RECIPIENTS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or thinning hair, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing—

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 823 Broadway, New York.

W. C. LAND, Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with dispatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1868.

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Republican

JAN. 25, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 1607.

WYEE'S VIOLINE

A New Writing Fluid.

Of a Beautiful Violet Color,

ALSO

VIOLINE COPYING FLUID,

To Copy Without Press.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
MANHATTAN INK AND COLOR CO.
49 LIBERTY STREET.

To Painters Furniture and other Manufacturers.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO

THE MANHATTAN PAINT OIL.

90 Cents Per Gallon.

Invented by G. DURYEE, M. D. Chemist of

New York.

Who has spent several years experimenting

for a substitute for Linseed Oil.

It is well known that kerosene gives to oil

from linseed all its lasting virtues; therefore,

a chemical combination of albumen with any

other oil would make it equally valuable.

Knowing the prejudice against a new

essence, we have

sheared

laid on

with zinc

For a roofing oil it will be

thing.

The price is about two-thirds that

seed oil.

It will not injure the most delicate col-

nor will it crack or peel off.

Furniture Manufacturers will like it for first

coats to varnish on.

Boiler makers and Iron Finishers will here

find a substitute having the appearance of

copal varnish.

Ship Painters are asked to give it a trial.

Among the many parties who have tried it

we take pleasure in referring to

The Messrs. Corcoran, from Boston and

Bridge Co., of Boston & Co. 200

G. Whitlock, Brook- (T. Long, New York,

lyn Navy Yard, Mr. H. B. Co., of the

J. C. Follows, N. Y. S. Co., of the

New York, May 16, 1867.

To MANHATTAN PAINT OIL CO.

I take pleasure in stating that I have used

your Paint Oil on wood and iron, with dif-

ferent kinds of paint, and have no hesitation

in saying that, in my opinion, it makes a

better coating than linseed, and that, for all

purposes where exposed to weather, is much

preferable. Yours, J. T. WILBURN.

Brown Metallic Paint, 31 cents per lb.

Vanish for Housework, and First Coats Fur-

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SOLD BY DEALERS IN PAINT OIL.

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We like the sentiment expressed by one of the speakers at our first public meeting: "This is our country—this is our constitution—this is our flag—and these are the soldiers of our country. If there is an enemy to the government here, it must be some midnight leaguer hid out in the gorges of the mountains. Why should we permit the real enemies of the Union, constitution and civil liberty, falsely and hypocritically to assume to themselves all loyalty and public virtue?"

REVISION OF REGISTRATION.—Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 28th, 29th and 30th days of January, are appointed by the Registers for this District, to be in Jacksonville, to revise the Registration lists, to strike from the list such as have been illegally registered, and add all that are entitled to register.

the winner of the South to hold separate elections for presidential electors, and disregard the reconstruction acts in respect. The President is understood to favor this movement. In any contingency, the moral effect, although would be potent indeed. With an actual united South, and a majority of the northern States, Congress would not dare to inaugurate a President upon the strength of the negro vote!—*Washington letter to Baltimore Gazette.*

...all pronounced against ratification of the proposed Constitution and his voice has the same weight spoken at the polls. Unless a majority of all the registered voters vote in question of ratification, the Constitution is rejected. Thus the average citizen

And it adds:
 "We have supported the Congressional policy of reconstruction under a conviction that, with all its faults, it opened the way to a reunited republic. We have preferred a harsh, and in some respects unwise and unjust reconstruction, to the continued exclusion of the South from the Union. We have felt that the supervisory power retained by Congress afforded an opportunity for correcting the errors and moderating the excesses of the Conventions; and that after restoration, the South might look for more considerate treatment, and not for actual magnanimity. But these endeavors to re-open the subject and to start afresh by plunging the South into positive anarchy, prove the futility of reasonable expectations, and the wildness and folly, if not the political disaster, of the present course."

SWORD! TORCH!! COMPASS!!!

Those who are willing to kill you with the sword, burn all you have with the torch and divide your lands with the compass, are you willing that I should prescribe and prepare all of your Pills, Bitters, Coughs, Blood Purifiers, Cough Syrups, Chills, Fevers, your Female Medicines, etc., at a time when BETTER Medicines are prepared in the South and offered by your own "kith and kin?"

Once in your life stand upon your own dignity, exercise your own judgment and reject any those which are prepared by those who are bound to you by all the ties that unloose a nation.

CLOTHING!
A fine assortment of CLOTHING on hand
which we will sell at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
- *Just call and See Them.* -
W. STORE.
WYNN & CO.

of this never-failing remedy.

THAT DREADFUL COUGH

Can be cured at last by using one bottle of

BROMGOOLE & CO.'S

AMYGDALINE PECTORAL.

The most exquisitely beautiful and effective medicinal compound for all lung diseases ever offered to the Southern people. It makes you cough so easy, causes such free expectoration, relieves the pain so soon, produces so much ease and comfort and promotes such happy slumber free from dreams or mental hallucinations, that all who once try it speak in the highest praise. It is recommended for

terms of

1895-98

INFORMATION.

For Burns, Scalds, Cuts Bruises, Sprains, Tumors, etc., use LONE STAR LINIMENT.
For the Hair—to restore the natural color, prevent its falling off, cleansing and arousing

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Green of the Boston Post, telegraphs his correspondent here that the excitement in New England is intense. Howard writes a letter remonstrating with negroes who have been provided with homes in the North and West, who are leaving their places and spending their earnings coming back again.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the House the entire day was devoted to set speeches on Seward's purchases and financial matters.

Members of the Military Committee consulted Gen. Grant previous to the recent action adverse to the reduction of the army.

Gen. Grant strongly advised against a reduction. He said that over half the army was now in the unconstructed States, and in Tennessee and Kentucky. There was a serious lack of men both in the South and on the frontier. In the Department of the Lakes barely enough men were left to take care of the forts.

Internal Revenue to-day \$11,000.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—Gen. Hancock, in a reply to the Committee appointed by the Convention to confer with him about the payment of the members, says:

"By the ordinance levying the tax the Convention prescribed the mode of its collection. That ordinance makes it the duty of the Auditor to direct sheriffs and tax-collectors to enforce its payment. Should any such persons be forcibly resisted, the Maj. Gen. Commanding will promptly use the military power to maintain the supremacy of the law. To this extent, he has authority to act; but it is not his province to interfere in any other way."

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Jan. 18.—Gen. Meade sent in this morning a communication to the Convention, in which he acknowledged the receipt of a resolution asking for pay, and says:

"I have this day received information from the Treasurer that there are funds in the Treasury at \$11,000. I have, also, some of the State."

I find, on investigation, that any which should be in the State Treasury have been placed beyond my reach. I may deem it necessary to suspend temporarily the payment of a portion of the current salaries of all officers who receive their pay either from the State Treasury or the State Road. You will perceive from the facts above stated, that it is out of my power to comply with the request of the Convention, as much as I desire to do so. In lieu of granting the authority, I respectfully request that the requisition of your disbursing agent may be sent to me for my approval, that I may see that such funds of the State as may become available be properly distributed according to the public necessities.

Gen. Meade has issued an order validating the relief ordinance of the Convention.

FROM AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 18.—Gov. Jenkins, being called upon by the citizens, at the Executive Mansion, said the funds of the State were in New York, and he had been before the Supreme Court.

An order is looked for at tax collectors in Georgia to process the collection of State taxes. Ninety per cent of said taxes have already been paid.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—Judge

possessed no authority to deal with subjects of ordinary legislation, except to levy and provide for the collection of taxes to pay its officers, members, etc., and as the ordinance to which you refer in your letter is entirely foreign to the framing of a constitution and civil government, it appears to the Major General commanding that such an ordinance, if passed by the convention, would be without any validity.

The State auditor addressed a communication to General Hancock, stating that the taxes imposed by the constitutional convention cannot be collected through the ordinary process of collecting State taxes; that the tax collectors of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson report that tax payers have generally refused to pay the tax, and he refers the whole matter to Gen. Hancock for action.

Gen. Hancock, in his reply, refers the auditor to the ordinance of the convention making it his duty to superintend the collection of the tax, and says it does not appear from the auditor's statement that any process for the collection of the tax has been issued or any steps taken, except a

from the city, commerce of New Orleans, and for the building of the Opelousas, Orleans and Great Western Railroad. The Secretary of the Treasury was called on for cost of vessels purchased during the war.

Considerable time was devoted to consider affairs. The Senate refused to recede from the amendment to the cotton tax. Sherman, Cocking and Merrill appointed committee of conference.

The Senate refused to recede from amendment to the anti-contraband bill. A committee of conference pointed.

The consideration after Thomas, of but

called, and was at reaching a vote the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Grant is gone to Richmond.

Gen. Sewell, who travelled from Holly Springs, Miss., to New Orleans, and thence to Vicksburg, via. Baton Rouge, reports to the Bureau on unsettled state of affairs. There is no telling what the result may be. Great destitution exists, but no starvation. Planters are without means. Comparatively few plantations will be worked this year, with more attention to cereals. Few contracts are yet made with freedmen. No organized plan on the part of planters to govern freedmen's wages. A limited amount of rations will be required in the river country of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, little apprehension inland. Sewell reports many bureau agents worthless, and suggests care in their selection.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication of the Senate regarding cotton claims. It appears that the Court of Claims decided against the Secretary, after as possible the

John D. Hoke
INFORMS the public that he has just received an accession to his varied stock of

STEELE & HUNT
GOODS
BOILING CLOTHS, From No. 8, to 11, &c. &c.
And selling at nearly the old time prices. If you want good and cheap Goods call on

JOHN D. HOKE.
Jacksonville, Jan. 18, '68.

THE
DEWEY & CO.
HORN & J. B. TURNLEY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Look
The wise man says, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Call then and pay; the time is out. To be candid, I am impatient.
Respectfully,
Jan. 11, 1868.
E. L. WOODWARD.

W. C. L.
WILL practice in the Courts of Columbia and adjoining Counties, and give prompt and faithful attention to all business connected with the law.
Office at the corner of the Court House and the State House.
Oct. 1

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Oct. 1

J. A. Curry. J. H. Aunsbaugh.
J. A. CURRY & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
Water Street, SELMA, Ala.

We will make advances on Cotton and furnish Bagging and Rope to all who favor us with their patronage. We have good Brick Warehouses constantly under guard for the storage of Cotton and other produce consigned to us.
Aug. 24, 1867.—Gm.

Young Gentlemen
DESIRING fine Clothes for Murring purposes. would do well before purchasing elsewhere to call on
T. F. WYNN & CO.
Dec. 21, 1867.

Notice.
All persons indebted for cost in Circuit Court, including Plaintiffs who have executions returned no property found, will make settlement by the first day of January, as the cost must be paid.
G. B. DOUTHITT.
Dec. 19, 1867.

Portrait
PAINTING.
Mrs. A. T. PARQUAR
I will be glad to receive orders in any style of portrait, from small cabinet up to life size, embracing, Vignette, Bust, and Full Length. She will colour in water, chalk and oil, according to the taste of her patrons.

Photographs coloured in any of the above styles, at prices adapted to the present crisis. Mrs. P. for the last few years has been associated with Mr. James Whitehorn, a regular member of the New York Academy of Design, as an Associate Artist, and she refers to him for her ability to perform what she professes and who will give sittings to any of her patrons if required. His studio is at Broadway, N. Y.
I be given in P

T. FRED WYNN,
Jacksonville.
CHAS. O. WYNN,
New York.

"Keep it Before the People,"
THAT NEW AND CHEAP
GOODS

MAY BE HAD AT THE NEW STORE OF
T. F. WYNN & CO.

One door north of the Hotel. Our stock is entirely new, consisting in part of
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
Hardware, Crockery, &c.

And in fact every thing usually found in a well selected Stock, all of which have been purchased exclusively for Cash, by one of our firm who resides in New York, and possessing the advantage of being always in market, ready to take advantage of every decline in prices; we feel confident, with such facilities we can keep our Stock constantly replenished at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES. Being determined to spare neither capital or pains to supply our friends and the public generally with CHEAP GOODS, we solicit a liberal share of patronage.
Our Terms are Exclusively Cash.
T. F. WYNN & CO.
Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.—2m.

NEW GROCERY,
CONFECTIONERY
AND PROVISION STORE.
HORN & J. B. TURNLEY,
INFORMS the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that they have just opened on the east side of the public square, a large, varied and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES.
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Coffee and Molasses,
Lard and Salt,
Flour and Meal,
Crackers and Spices,
Dried Oysters and Sardines,
and Confectionaries,
usually needed or called for in a well assorted Family Grocery. Stock on hand at all times full and complete, and hope by ready and to sell low.
For every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE, where exchange is not made.
Being a convenient discounter, long needed and desired by the citizens, we expect and solicit a liberal and generous patronage, benefit both buyer and seller in proportion to extent.
Qualify our stock—and buy your CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Dec. 14, 1867.

INSTITUTE,
AND CLASSICAL
AND FEMALE.
OXFORD, Ala.
The Spring Session of 1868 will commence on the first Monday in February.
Board of Directors.
BORDEN, Principal, and Mathematics, and Moral and Mental Science.
EDDISON, Professor of Analytical Literature.
C. PENDLETON, in Female Department.
Professor of Vocal Music.
located at the village of Ala., immediately
thorough and
all a clear and
principles of
to higher classes.
the moral and intellectual
payable, are intelligible
into the
that adorn
and it is hoped
for admission into this
with its rules and regulations.
The buildings and grounds are so arranged that males and females will not necessarily be together, only during the hours of recreation.
Such additional Teachers will be employed as the necessities of the Institution may demand.
EXPENSES PER SESSION OF 26 WEEKS.
Tuition, \$20 00
Music—Vocal, 2 00
" on Piano (with use of Instrument,) 30 00
Incidental, 2 00
Instruction in vocal music will be given daily to the entire school by Prof. Hodges.
Candidates for the Christian Ministry of all denominations will be admitted free of charge for tuition.
Pupils will be received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the term.
Payments will be required strictly in advance.
Good board can be obtained in private families at from \$10 to \$12 50 per month.
For further particulars address the Principal, or
Prof. JOHN L. DODSON.
Oxford, Ala. Dec. 18th, 1867.

THE OLD
"JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,"
BY
J. D. HAMMOND.
I respectfully announce to the travelling public, and citizens of the Town and Country generally, that I am still keeping this House. I shall endeavor to have my table furnished with everything this and the city markets afford. Having purchased my supplies for the year very low, I feel confident I can board as cheap as the cheapest. Being determined to spare neither capital nor pains to give satisfaction, I solicit a liberal share of patronage.
There is a good Livery Stable connected with this House, plentifully furnished with care of horses; and supplied with various conveyances for travellers off the usual routes.
J. D. HAMMOND.
Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1868.

M. J. & G. I. TURNLEY,
Attorneys at Law
AND
Solicitors in Chancery
General Collecting Agents.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL practice Law in the counties of Chesham, Talladega, Randolph, Cleburne, Cherokee, Bullock, St. Clair and DeKalb, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Division of Alabama.

New Prints,
DOMESTICS,
TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.
Just Received,
Which I desire to sell for Cash.
E. L. WOODWARD.
Dec. 26, 1867.
"Why Dont You"
CALL AND GET A
New Cloak!
We have them of the latest styles at \$5 to \$25.
NEW STORE
T. F. WYNN & CO.
Jacksonville, Jan. 4, 1868.

LONG STREET
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL
Male and Female School.
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st Monday in February, 1868.
RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF 26 WEEKS.
First Class, \$10 00
2nd " 15 00
3rd " 20 00
4th " 25 00
Music 20 00
Contingent fund, 2 00
Board can be had in good families from \$10 00 to 12 00 per month.
R. G. RAGAN, Principal.
H. M. EVANS, Assistant.
January 11th, 1868.

BLANK LAND DEEDS and DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and correctly printed, for sale by the quire or single copy, at this office. Also every description of Blanks for Justices of the Peace.
SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!
LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!
A VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
The Eureka Illuminating Oil
Costs only One Cent for three hours. Cheap, Clean and Neat. No Smoke! No Offensiveness. No Grease. No Chimney. Not Explosive. Costs only 25 Cts. Per Gallon.
No Family should be without it.
Samples for testing will be sent prepaid, on receipt of 50 cents. County and State Rights for sale on liberal terms, either for Cash, or Estate or Personal Property. Address, Eureka Oil Manufacturing Co., 37 Park Row, New York.



POETRY.

To My Mother.

PRIOR TO VISITING HER ON MY FORTIETH BIRTH-DAY.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

I would that I were kneeling with thee

now,

Mother, dear mother! at thy evening

prayer,

With love's most holy light upon thy

brow!

I would that I were kneeling with

thee there,

As pure in heart as when I left home,

With sinless dreams, in the great world

to roam!

Long years have fled away since then—

long years!

And much of toil and suffering has

been mine;

Yet has life's struggle wrung from me

no tears,

Save when, dear-mother, I have

thought of thee—

Tears for the wanderer in a distant land,

With few to cheer or take him by the

hand.

And thou since then art old! yet is thy

heart

All young and fresh as in the month

of May!

For with the worldly thou hast played

no part,

Content in lowly life to hold thy way,

Where joyless eyes e'er turned to thee

in gladness,

And saddened hearts e'er bless thee in

their sadness.

O, mother mine! in the still evening

hour,

When the bright stars their wonted

places take;

And pour mild radiance over field and

flower,

And sleeping stream, I know that

thou dost wake;

I hear thy voice! thy messengers of

prayer,

In spirit-march float around me in the

air!

I hear thy voice e'en now! its accents

low

Come like a murmur to my listening

ears!

I see thee bending with an up raised

brow,

I see thy clasped hands and thy tremb-

ling tears!

Those trembling tears thine eyes' soft

light gleams through,

As gleams the starlight through tremb-

ling dew!

I hear and see thee! as oft times ere

now,

In my far boyhood, in my distant

youth,

In the first days when manhood flushed

my brow,

Thou taught'st of Heaven, of virtue's

ways, of truth,

And prayed'st that blessing on my head

might rain—

Mother, I come! kneel with thy child

again!

A HIGHLY SENSATIONAL REPORT.—

The New York correspondent of the

Waterford Mail, under date of Decem-

ber 3d, writes:

"Admiral Tegethoff, of the Austrian

navy, is now en route for home, with

what he believes to be the body of the

unfortunate Maximilian. My connection

with the Mexican agents in this

country forbids my entering into min-

uties, but I can assert that the remains

which will be honored by Austria are

not those of the ill-fated scion of the

House of Hapsburg, but of Hamero, a

noted bandit and guerilla, who, in life,

was not unlike our Maximilian. The

The Next Presidency.

From the Newark (N. J.) Journal.

Among the prominent names men-

tioned in connection with the next Pres-

idential nomination of the Conservative

Democracy of the country, all public

events appear to be tending towards the

selection of the present Chief Magis-

trate, Andrew Johnson. There can be

but one prominent issue in the canvass—

the restoration of the Union by the

admission of the Southern States to

Congress, through the legitimate expres-

sion of their white people, who have

always been regarded as the repository

of political power—and Mr. Johnson

must be considered emphatically the

representative and embodiment of this

principle. He has steadfastly main-

tained this position, not from a partisan

Democratic standpoint, it is true, but

from a situation which, we may say, he

inherited from the Republican party

and from its chief, Abraham Lincoln,

employing the instruments and agencies

bequeathed from the source to accom-

plish the grand purpose so often and

solemnly proclaimed by those who are

now among the most confirmed oppo-

nents of the old Union. Though early

a supporter of the patriotic sentiments

enunciated by the President in his ad-

mirable state papers, we confess we

have viewed him as quite too dilatory

in carrying out the grand principles in

which every National Union Democrat

and every true conservative Republican

sympathized; yet it must be said that

the events of the past year have vind-

icated the wisdom and justice of his

course. The people of the country have

signified their approval of the patriotic

devotion of Andrew Johnson to the

work of restoring the Union and pre-

serving the liberties of the people, in

the face of opposition before which any

ordinary man would have crumbled. In

his contest with Congress

himself invulnerable

on the great

government

ple, his triu-

Constitution

is

We are just

and two years

passed since the

time the Radicals

in all this time their

ed North, South, E.

where. They have

of millions yearly, and

\$500,000,000 yearly.

They have govern-

military dictators and

reus. They have, by

depreciated lands, prevented the culti-

vation of the crops, broken down man-

ufactures, prohibited immigration, cre-

ated debt and retarded labor, content-

ment and prosperity. And now in the

closing hours of the year, we

to the candid men of the day

in Congress, the question w-

put to the public: "Why

done to the white race

race, to the country

in the country?"

which this day p-

whole section of th-

is evidence of the

It is written ev-

letters of blo-

and sword, th-

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no peace! Tra-

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incapables

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South in order to m-

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hour, in the light of such a policy, the

To the Afflicted.

DR. GEORGE W. LEACH propo-

ses a new system of cure in place of the

fast internal doses which enfeeble the stom-

ach, poison the blood and endanger the life.

He can be consulted at any time in Jack-

sonville, personally or by letter, giving name of

the person, whether over or under 45 years of

age, and the disease. He cures cancers, wens,

ulcers, scrofula, piles, diseases of the lungs,

spine, kidneys, and some others; charging

but a very small amount in advance, after-

wards if no cure no pay. He has a number

of testimonials of cure—has recently treated

cases of cancer, seven of which are entire-

ly well and the others getting well.

G. W. LEACH, *Physician*.

REDUCED RATES.

THE

MONTGOMERY MAIL,

ISSUED

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

By J. CARR GIBSON & Co.,

Proprietors.

JOSEPH HOBBS, } Editors.

J. P. WHITEFIELD, }

The proprietors of the Mail take pleasure

in announcing that they have materially

reduced the Rates of Advertising and Subscrip-

tion, to-wit:

On and after the first day of June, 1867.

Rate of Subscription and Advertising will be

as follows:

TERMS OF THE DAILY MAIL.

Twelve months \$10 00

Six months 5 00

Three months 2 00

One month 1 00

Two weeks 70

One week 40

Single copies 10

Newsboys and Dealers will be furnished at

the rate of 60 cents per dozen.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY

MAIL.

Twelve months \$10 00

Six months 5 00

Three months 2 00

One month 1 00

Two weeks 70

One week 40

Single copies 10

Newsboys and Dealers will be furnished at

the rate of 60 cents per dozen.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY

MAIL.

Twelve months \$10 00

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One month 1 00

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One week 40

Single copies 10

Newsboys and Dealers will be furnished at

the rate of 60 cents per dozen.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY

MAIL.

Twelve months \$10 00

Six months 5 00

Three months 2 00

One month 1 00

NEW WOOL FACTORY.

At McKibbin's old stand on

Chickadee Creek, 7 1/2 miles be-

low Oxford and 2 1/2 above Man-

ford. This Splendid Machinery

has been purchased with a view

to suit the wants of the Southern people, be-

ing clothed entirely with a superior quality

of ENGLISH CARDS. It cannot fail to

give satisfaction where the wool is properly

prepared. Wool will be conveyed from the

depot at Manford and returned free of charge.

Our old friends and the public generally

are respectfully invited to call and examine

our machinery.

McKIBBIN & BROTHER.

June 22, 1867.—3m.

CHOICE "TEL,"

HOME, GA.

June 22, 1867.—3m.

CHOICE "TEL,"

HOME, GA.

June 22, 1867.—3m.

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HOME, GA.

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